MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. III. NO. 238 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915. — CITY PRICE ONE

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	---	---
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	---	---
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	---	---
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	---	---
7th Nov	Khyber ..	9000	---	---
14th "	Persia ..	8000	---	---
21st "	Medina ..	12500	---	---
28th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	---	---
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Arabia	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kuin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	5th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	20th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	3rd Oct	13th Oct
Luzon aru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Ume Maru ..	3016	6th Nov	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 2

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9230	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 14th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	---	13th Oct.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9230	---	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	355	639	426	639
London via Marseilles	658	1,053	660	795
Liverpool	636	906	442	671
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	945	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£300,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LHASA,"	2,184	Saturday, 9th October,	†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday 11 a.m.,	12th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "PENTAKOTA," 3,418 tons sailing on Friday, the 8th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 21st October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

*To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 660 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	636
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA — Telephone No. 424

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co.,

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 803 — Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 30 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KHAKI AT REGULAR PRICES.

WARM SERVICE JACKETS

British Warm Coats, Breeches,

Flannel and Twill Shirts.

Coat Sweaters, Knitted Ties,

Water Bottles, Haversacks,

Regulation Saddlery,

Boots and Puttees.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY, POONA, SECUNDERABAD.

Tele. No. 2728.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

[illegible] SALE" following [illegible] D:— [illegible]ing twenty [illegible] additional [illegible]ing 4 annas.

[illegible] send remittance [illegible] to avoid delay in [illegible] to note that the [illegible] take to send Replies [illegible] a sufficient amount [illegible] postage. Replies can al- [illegible] the Office on production [illegible]n between the hours [illegible] of [illegible]m.

[illegible]ECIAL CONTRACT RATES [illegible] may be had on application to— [illegible] Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

[illegible]LKADEVI SHORTHAND and [illegible]EWRITING INSTITUTION, [illegible]SHED 1898. The most successful [illegible]herefore the best. Testimonials from [illegible]mbers of Parliament, and other Euro- [illegible]eans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrange- [illegible]ents for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

WANTED.

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED two Indian SHIFT ENGINEERS for small electric power station at Mombasa. Pay about one hundred rupees monthly. For particulars apply to Box No 560 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1950

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED qualified medical GRADUATES for temporary plague inoculation duty. Applications stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER for the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Applicants must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act of 1912, and be competent inoculators. 1970

WANTED for the Matheran Tramway a good Locomotive man with general knowledge of Traffic working and of correspondence on Railway matters. An elderly man preferred. Salary upto Rs. 300, according to qualifications, per mensem, with free quarters at Neral. The appointment will be an acting one. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. M. Burke, M.I.M.E., Neral (G. I. P. Railway). 1968

WANTED for the B. N. Ry. European School Chakardharpur, a trained and experienced Teacher as Head Mistress, must be an F. A.

Preference will be given to the one who is conversant with cookery, needlework and music.

Salary Rs. 150 together with free furnished quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials &c., to The MANAGER, European School, Chakardharpur, B.N.

WANTED an ENGLISH MOTOR MECHANIC to supervise the working and repair of petrol Motor lorries. A thoroughly practical Mechanic who has had previous experience of similar work is required. The appointment will be on a pay of Rs. 275 a month and non-pensionable and the holder will be liable to discharge on a month's notice. Applications stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 25th October. 1915.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Telegraph Workshops,
904 Alipore, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED small Office Room in Fort. Good rent offered. Apply "P. B. D" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1959

WANTED—4 cyl. 2-seater with dicky, in perfect condition. State full specifications and lowest price to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—At once Rs. 90,000 (Rupees Ninety Thousand) on substantial property mortgage. Moderate interest. No brokers. Apply to Box No. 557, Advt: Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1940

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, for an up-to-date equipped Printing Press. One who has long experience in the line need apply to Box No. 551 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1906

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED job by a very well experienced Cotton Selector or Cotton Purchasing business on Commission. First class references and certificates. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1945

WANTED—An energetic and intelligent young man, knowing well both English and Gujarati, thoroughly conversant with local and mofussil cotton work, with long experience in cotton line and good handwriting. Apply, to Box No. 564 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1974

WANTED—a P. W. D. Accountant in the Office of the State Engineer, P. W. D. Bikaner. Salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with references and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 906

WANTED at once a qualified ACCOUNTANT, who knows how to keep accounts of a Limited Liability Company, stating monthly pay required, with testimonials. Address: H. VERMA, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chhindwara, C.P. 901

WANTED Head Mistress for Primary and Infant Class, salary Rs. 80 per mensem, free house to take up duties from 1-11-15, must be qualified. Knowledge of piano essential.

HONY, SECY.,
E. I. Ry., European School,
905 Sahebgunge.

WANTED.—An experienced hand to work as Assistant Settlement Officer under Durbar in Bijawar State for Revision of Settlement. A retired and qualified officer preferred.—Applications with least acceptable amount of salary solicited.

Address DEWAN, BIJAWAR STATE,
907 Bijawar, Bundelkhand, C.I.

WANTED PT. WAY INSPECTOR, having good experience of construction and open line. Free quarters. Post permanent with future prospects. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and lowest pay accepted with testimonials before the 15th October, 1915. Selected candidate is required to join by the 1st November, 1915.

MANAGER.
902 D. B. Ry., Dholpur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE—High Class Furniture.

1. Dinner Table, Circular, for 4 to 6, Expands to seat 12 to 14, Rs. 200.
2. Twelve chairs, Rs. 180.
3. Dresser, Old English Pattern, Rs. 150.

1, 2 and 3 match are made of Blackwood (Rosewood). Table is highly polished for use without cloth.

4. Ladies' writing table, Rs. 200.
5. Mirror Over Mantel, Rs. 100.
6. Screen (damaged slightly), Rs. 50.

4, 5 and 6 carved Saharanpore work made to order.

7. What-not corner-piece, Rs. 100.

Apply to

LT.-COL. J. C. C. PERKINS,
Military Accounts Department,
1969 Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

FOR SALE—21 Selected Oakwood Beams, 8 to 14 feet. long and 14 to 24 inches broad. Apply to R. L. PANDAY, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 1934

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, Drawing Room 5 bedrooms, dining room, verandah, stable, etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within. 1943.

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two godowns, 50ft. by 30ft. by 24ft. and 18ft. by 30ft. by 15ft. situated in one compound on Delisle Road, near late Hope Mills. Apply A. F. MOGRAILIA, 14, Khetwady Lane, behind Cama Bag. 1944

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
1916

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation Half Flat second floor, Orient Building. Rent Rs. 85, one combined Dining and Sitting room, one bed room, one dressing room. Hot and Cold baths, kitchen and servants' room.

S. R. SUBEDAR,
1973 16, Apollo Street.

TO LET the upper story of a well ventilated and spacious bunglow situated at the junction of Nesbit and Mount Roads, at Mazagon, just near the Post Office, Tramway and Railway stations. For particulars apply to the undersigned. The said bungalow has china flooring, modern sanitary arrangements, gas light, etc.

HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY,
Bombay Stationery Mart.,
1955 Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar St.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSETJI BEHRAMSHA MUNSIFF has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate right title interest or claim in to or upon the said land or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Properties situate at Ville Parla, Taluka, Salsette in the Thana District.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Phalni No.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs. a.
"Goloo"	90	1	Nil	1 & 19½ Gunthas.	8 0
"Goloo"	92	Nil	2	1 & 24 Gunthas.	4 0
"Goloo"	91	1	,,	1 & 0½ Gunthas.	8 0

Boundaries:—On the East the city and Brahmanwada limits, on the West partly by the property of Furshee wife of Doming Souza and partly by the property of J. B. Munsiff on the North by Brahmanwada limit, on the South by land belonging to the Inamdar of Virle Parle.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Phalni No.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs. a.
'Goloo"	92	Nil	Part of No. 13	1 & 12¼ Gunthas	2 10

Boundaries:—On the East by property of J. B. Munsiff on the West partly by the property of Mankin widow of Siloo Cabrial and partly by the property of Hate Engineer. On the South by the land of the Inamdar of Virle Parle. On the North by a hedge and the property of J. B. Munsiff.

Dated this 1st of October, 1915.

PANDIA & CO.,
1942 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of buildings for the new P. W. D. District at Alibag (estimated cost about Rs. 46,000) and will be received upto 4 p.m. on 23rd October, 1915, at Alibag.

2. A sum of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes as earnest money, is to accompany the tender which will be forfeited in case after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be refunded.

3. Forms of tender, etc., can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 for each set, in the Executive Engineer's Office where the contract documents as drawings, specifications, conditions of contract, etc., may be seen on any day except Sundays and Holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

4. The right to reject all tenders is reserved and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Kolaba District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Alibag 2nd October, 1915. 1958

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KARASONDAS JIVRAJ has contracted for absolute sale to ourclient free from encumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments with the messuages and dwelling house thereon situate on South side of Sandhurst Road outside the Fort of Bombay and comprised in a Lease bearing date the 28th day of November, 1911, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the first part, Jainarain Hindumal Dani of the second part and Karsondas Jivraj of the 3rd part which said land and hereditements are more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said land and hereditaments or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, under lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 520 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the South-East by a new sixty feet Cross Road, on the South by land vested in the Board of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and demised to Ranchhoddas Bhavan and on the West by land vested in the said Board and demised to Jainarain Hindumal Dani and which said piece of land forms part of land known as plot No. 2 (being Plot No. 2B) on the Sandhurst Road West estate of the said Board and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7932 and by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 442-443 (1-2) 444 and 432 and Street Nos. 799, 801, 803, 805 Girgaum Road.

Dated this 4th day of October 1915.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
1971 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of RADHABAI, widow of ANANDRAO WAGLE alias RADHABAI ANANDRAO WAGLE alias RADHABAI, widow of ANANDRAO D. WAGLE, late of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kakadwadi without the Fort. .....Deceased.

DATTATRAYA RAGHUNATH, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a landed proprietor residing at Kakadwadi without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of his brother's sons Dnyaneshwar Anandrao and Shanker Anandrao the minors abovenamed and limited to the period of any of the said minors attaining the age of majority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of Sept. 1915.

Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
1964 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of TRICUMDAS DOONGERSI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor residing at Khand Bazar without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

Bai MANECKVAHU alias HEERAVAHU, widow of the said TRICUMDAS DOONGERSI, deceased of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khand Bazar without the Fort. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of Sept. 1915.

Messrs. PURNAND & Co.,
1965 Petitioner's Attorneys.

MATHERAN WATER SUPPLY.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender rates for the construction of masonry tanks, filters and buildings in connection with the above scheme. Contractors may tender for the whole work or for any portion. The sites of the various works will be shown on application to the Secretary Matheran Municipality. Drawings and specifications may be inspected and tender forms with conditions of contract obtained on payment of Re. 1 at the Office of the undersigned. Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon Wednesday, October 20th and must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Matheran Water Supply" with the required earnest money enclosed. The right is reserved to reject all or any tender.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
Executive Engineer,
1967 Northern Sanitary District.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIRINBAI, widow of IRANI BEHRAM ARDESHER has contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right title or interest in or to the said property or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim if any shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Wellington Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No. 176, New No. 1500, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 8356 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2335 and Street No. 31 under Ward C. and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Maneckji Pestonji, on the West by the said Wellington Street, on the North by the 4th Marine Street and on the South by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 5th day of October 1915.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
1972 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited for the purchase of valuable immoveable property situate at Girgaon Road, Chira Bazar, near Fanaswady, Bombay, belonging to the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla. The property is fully tenanted and occupied by Parsi Families. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. attorneys for the Proving Executors of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Executors will not be bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1915.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
1932 Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for about 2,753 cwts of good quality of MHOWRA-SEED in the West Khandesh Forest Division. Delivery to be had at:—

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned at DHULIA upto 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 7th October, 1915. All particulars, terms of sale and quality of Seed for delivery at each Station can be had at the Office of the Undersigned. Rs. 50 or the Treasury Challan for the same amount should accompany the Tender as security.

Dhulia, dated 20th September, 1915.

A. F. GONSALVES,
Divisional Forest Officer,
908 West Khandesh.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DHRANGADHRA (Kathiawar) Famine Relief Committee wants to purchase 50,000 (Fifty thousand) maunds of grass and invites tenders from sellers and contractors of grass to be forwarded to the undersigned within a fortnight stating particulars as to locality, quality, quantity, rates, delivery at Dhrangadhra Station and other conditions.

MANISHANKER G. BHATT,
President.
Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar), Sept. 29.
900

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Good opportunity to secure well made Household Furniture, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of October 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Meher Mansions," on Cooperage Fort, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture (some pieces by Maple. Dewji Canji, Roberts and Benjamin), comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome made-to-order mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass and porcelain-ware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome new designed tapestry, upholstered drawing-room suite, handsome Chippendale pattern cabinets, handsome corner cabinets, Brinsmead cottage piano, rich table ornaments, engravings, carpets, single and double iron beadsteads, English rolled top office table, sewing machine, handsome almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, easy chairs, show cases, Empire typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of E. Hill, Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES EGYPTIAN WEFT COPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay by order of the firm concerned and on account and at the risk of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons:—

L & S L 27 cases Egyptian Weft Cops, 86 counts on short tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery within eight days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T). Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred canoe-shape victoria in very good order.

1 pair of handsome strong bay Arab, go well in single and double harness and saddle.

1 14 h.-p. 4 cylinder, 5 seated, Humber motor car, in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge Harbour Branch Extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of the following properties:—

At Masjid Station Road:—Building No. 1, Port Trust No. 370, one pucka built ground floor godown.

Building No. III, Port Trust No. 564, one five-storied building.

Building No. IV, Port Trust No. 563, one corrugated iron wall and roof shed.

At Baroda Street:—Building No. V, Port Trust No. 354, one four-storied building.

At Itola Street:—Building No. 6, Port Trust No. 165, one-storied building.

At Broach Street:—Building No. 8, one storied building.

Buildings Nos. 9 and 10, Port Trust Nos. 92 and 142, two four-storied buildings.

Buildings No. 11 and 12, Port Trust Nos. 128 and 169. Two large buildings.

At Surat Street:—Building No. 16, Port Trust No. 715 One large four-storied building.

All the abovementioned structures will have to be dismantled to the road level by the purchasers according to the conditions of sale which will be read at the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED SERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a large quantity of unused serviceable stores consisting of junctions stoneware quadrant 9" by 4", oblique 9" by 4", T. 9" by 4" and quadrant 7" by 6", gully traps 9" by 4" half bend, junctions oblique 4" by 4", pipe C. I. Air inlet 6" diameter with Cap S. H., C. I. Air inlet pipe 6" diameter gratings 19½" by 11", C. I. gratings 10" by 10", C. I. rain water-pipes, 3" by 4", 3" by 3", 3" by 2" soil, 2½" by 6" soil 2½" by 4' soil, offset piece rain water S and O. 3" by 12" C.I. rain water 4", S. and O. soil offset, plates breach cast iron, sewerage height recorder cistern flushing automatic shanks patent 3 gallons, tank W. I. storage angle piece zinc and galvanized; steel bend I 8" quarter, 6" and 5", slab concrete cement, doors wooden S. H. gratings wire dome 3" etc., etc.

On THURSDAY the 11th proximo at 2-30 p.m., (B.T.), at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpokly. A large quantity of unused serviceable stores consisting of tins of Enamel Blundell Spencer and Co's. plugs galvanized orifice brass, keybrass for stop tap locks brass box, iron bolts and nuts of sizes, W. I. scrap globes and shades for candle sticks, shades for table lamps. C. I. Sluice 12", brackets, steel joists, founts and burners, etc., etc.

Almost all the abovementioned articles are new and serviceable only a few being second hand and they are sold as they are in excess of Municipal requirements.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th October, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WALER AND ARAB HORSES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND WALER HORSES, MAIL VANS, HARNESS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1915, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), in the Post Office Stables, next to Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder:—

Arab and waler horses, mail-vans, harness, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th October, 1915.

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"THE PERILS OF PAULIN

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
EIGHTH AND NINTH EPISODES.
Intensely Exciting and full of Hair-raising Thrills.

A RACE WITH A DEATH-DEALING BOLDER AND A FLIGHT IN A BURNING AERO-PLANE.
Are only a few of the many thrills provided this week.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE
The Vivacious and Charming
MISS PEARL WHITE
who has already conquered the hearts of Bombay Public.

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IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
CHARNI ROAD.
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3 SHOWS—on week days—3 SHOWS.
TIME.—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m.

DO YOU ENJOY A SENSATIONAL AND
THEN READ THE STOR
"THE PERILS OF PA
IN THIS PAPER.
START IT TO-DAY—IT WILL AMAZE AND INTEREST YOU.
A carefully condensed Synopsis of previous chapters is give beginning of each page, so that you can start the story at any time.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 139 of 1915.
Mithibai R. Ghandy.
vs.
Cowasjee M. Davar and others.

Offers are invited for sale of a very valuable immovable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," situate at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, in Bombay. Intending purchasers are required to send their offers in "sealed covers," addressed to R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the property at his Office, in Esplanade Road, Fort, up to 15th October, 1915.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Receiver in the above matter.
Bombay, 6th October, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	As
Every Man His Own Mechanic	4	11
Pro Patria (Book of Patriotic Verse) by Halliday	1	14
Nationality and the War by Joyntee ...	5	10
Bell's Standard Elocutionist	2	4
Abbott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Rs. 4-11; Rs. 3-2; Rs. 2-3, also	1	4
Interpretation of History by Cec'l Jane	3	12
The Nations at War by Cecil Jane	1	14
Reynold's Mysteries of the Court of London, Calc Edtn, 8 Vols.	10	0
Wadia's Reflections on the Problems of India	1	14
Discoveries & Inventions of 19th Century by Routledge	4	11
Hartwig's The Tropical World	5	4
Wild Beasts of the World by Finn (100 coloured plates)	5	10
Our Soldiers & Sailors in War & Peace	5	10
Smiles' Self-Help, Character, Duty and Thrift, each	0	12
Zola's (Emile) Rome; The Honour of the Army; Lourdes; The Conquest of Plassans; Work; Doctor Pascal: His Excellency; Fortune of the Rougons; Germinal; The Downfall; The Dream; The Fat and the Thin; Truth; Master piece, each cloth	2	4

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

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Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
[Office, School and College Groups] at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Bombay Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

6-30 p. m. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMATIC STORY
"BOOTLES' BABY"
by JOHN STRANGE WINTER, England's MOST FAMOUS MILITARY WRITER, with an all-star cast of London Players, including BEN WEBSTER from HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON. A healthy and delightful story of a BRITISH CAVALRY STATION, containing some very vivid RACECOURSE SCENES. Not a dull moment in this film! Sound, solid acting by leading London Players!
"Bootles' Baby" is played by an actress
FOUR YEARS OF AGE!!!

Oh! Look!!
Got it!! What?
Why the longest and most amazing Exclusive Serial Film ever produced!!
ONLY 11 MILES IN LENGTH.
They can't beat it!!
SEE NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Telephone — SANDHURST ROAD — No. 1266.
BOMBAY.
Manager:—Leslie H. Roth.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
A Treat in Store.
"IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE"
4,000 feet 3 parts.
MARY PICKFORD in the leading role.
7-00. 8-45. 10-30
HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Phone 1882.

"COMFORT ECONOMY"
DOORWAY FOOT SCRAPER

The only decent and convenient device made which cleans bottom and sides of shoe in one operation. Mud, dust and dirt will not be tracked into the house over your floors if you use C.E. Foot Scraper outside your door.
Automatically adjusts itself to any size shoe.
Has 8 parallel blades to scrape, with dirt outlets; removable drawer to throw off accumulated mud; adjustable stiff bristle brushes on compound springs, to clean sides Handsomely enamelled. Looks neat. Fastens to porch, doorstep, carriage or any handy place. Get one now and save useless botheration.
Retail Price Rs. 5.
Per V. P. P. to any address As. 12 extra.
C. & C. MANLIN Co.,
1-96 Walltax Road, Parktown, Madras.

BREAKFAST
TIFFIN and
DINNER
Equal to anything in town for
Rs. 50 per Month
AT
INTERNATIONAL STORES
NEXT TO MAJESTIC HOTEL,
OPP. PYRKE'S.

Tired out—Just can't do your house work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. 3

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B.21

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 6.

Brig Flor-de-Mar	Hassan	Verawal
Ramsay	Mullen	Mostyn Deep
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Saint Minian	Muckart	Aden

The following vessels received port clearance on Tuesday.

Steamers	Umtala	for	Leith
"	Islami	for	Aden
"	Querimba	for	Bamber
"	Bellasco	for	Robertson
"	Ooloboria	for	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered the dock for loading:—

Steamer	Karmala	for	London
"	Fultala	for	P. Gulf

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Japan, via Hongkong, this morning.
S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji, on the 4th instant.
S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, outward bound, passed Perim on the 4th and is due here about 5 p.m. on the 10th instant.
S. S. Saint Ninian:—The steamer Saint Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain J. Muckart sailed yesterday for Mostyn Deep, with a general cargo on board.
S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, will sail to-day for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Umtata:—The steamer Umtata, 1,627 tons, Captain A. Cox, will sail to-day for Leith, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Bellasco:—The steamer Bellasco, 2,460 tons, Captain P. A. Robertson, will sail to-day for Aberdeen, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Oolobaria:—The steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, October 5th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B. Umtata	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Ardanmhor	Cockell	J. F. & Co
P. Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Netravati		K. N. & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co
2 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co
3 [illegible]	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Egyptian Prince	Guillan	D. Nanji & Co
6 Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
9 Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Glenmoor		K. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of Calcutta	Richy	K. N. & Co
14 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
3 Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Kinross	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co

Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 37 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 18 cwts. furniture, K. Nixon & Co.
Rheinfels (s) 707 bales wool, Chartered Bank of India.

FOR HULL.

Egyptian Prince (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 1,999 cwts. groundnut, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bombanji; 255 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 220 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 2,865 cwts. groundnut oil cake, S. Rawjee & Co.; 10 bales carpets, E. Mahomed; 100 tons, linseed oil cake, L. & F. Barraclough; 100 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M. Somjee; 8 bales cotton cutting, M. A. Kayum; 11 cwts. bees wax, M. A. Kayum; 85 cwts. dry ginger, M. A. Kayum; 250 lbs. mace, M. A. Kayum; 8 cwts. beeswax, E. Mahomed; 151 cwts. almond seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,378 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 25 cwts. cashewnuts, Ali Brothers; 250 cwts. raisens, T. Canji & Co.; 30 cwts. cane sticks, K. Ida & Co.; 700 cwts. dry chillies, E. Mahomed; 212 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 1,973 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 71 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 18 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Karmala (s) 500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpar Sydicate.

FOR HAVRE.

Watenfels (s) 3,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 296 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.
Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 950 bales cotton, M. B. Kajsha; 1,018 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.
Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.
Saigon Maru (s) 825 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 15 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha.
Saigon Maru (s) 714 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton N. Futchally & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, Sasson J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. Amersey & Co.
Nellore (s) 600 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 50 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe, Agents, O. S. Kaisha:—14 cases nitric acid, 1,150 casks cement, 31 cases clock, 806 cases cassia, 705 bags bean, 50 cases naphtaline, 35 cases iron sulphate, 1 case antimonyware, 655 bundles sandalwood, 354 bundles rattans, 3,204 bundles planks, 70 cases damer bater, 300 bags [illegible], 162 bags sesaman, 230 cases ginger, 101 cases preserves, 700 cases sago flour, 2 cases minomica, 32 bags cardamoms, 15 cases croton seed, 1 case plumbago, 307 cases copra, 692 bags betelnuts, 2,055 bags rice, 17 cases gambier, 48 cases confectionary, 1 case canned greenpeas, 30 cases nutmegs, 71 cases copperwire, 9 cases brasswire, 8 cases rubber goods, 806 cases copper ignots, 300 cases tar, 5 cases perfumery, 276 cases tea, 50 cases groundnuts, 300 cases beer, 23 cases glass balls, 4 cases hair oil, 11 cases paper, 2 cases leather belt, 305 bags sessaman seeds, 591 bags beans, 57 bundles lumber, 705 pieces plank, 3 packages lychee, 30 bags pines, 1,020 bags sago flour, 2 cases tyres, 1,155 packages copra, 7 bags pepper, 2 cases shoes, 85 cases tea, 50 bales hemp, 20 cases menthol bottles, 5 bags rice, 34 cases laces, 35 cases mixed silk goods, 5 cases sacarine, 2 cases gold thread, 11 cases imt gold thread, 1 case saffron, 6 casks vinegar, 2 cases silk [illegible], 9 cases sticks, 5 cases cotton yarn, 180 bundles rope, 650 cases cassia, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 6 cases knitted goods, 1 case cigar, 2 cases cotton thread, 20 bales waste silk, 76 cases silk yarn, 232 cases cotton shirting, 5 cases wax, 150 bags dry ginger, 155 bags star amseeds, 25 bags starch, 79 cases soap, 374 cases, 10 bales cotton goods.
S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—349 cases camphor, 8 cases soy, 30 cases chalk, 1,750 casks cement, 25 cases glass bangles, 40 cases camphor oil, 150 crates, 528 cases bottles, 2 cases potash iodide, 10 cases glass mirror, 142 cases enamelware, 4 cases potash indigo, 317 cases porcelainware, 60 cases beer, 14 pieces silver, 10 cases insect powder, 23 cases glass marbles, 37 cases glass beads, 50 cases naphatarine, 220 cases Epsom salts, 6 cases drug, 200 cases vermo[illegible], 1 barrel, 30 cases wine, 6 cases watches, 200 cases, 799 rolls earthenware, 430 cases brandy, 1 case sugar, 3 cases canned goods, 200 cases, 375 drums red lead, 11 cases perfumery, 133 cases rubber goods, 78 bales, 1 role matting, 10 cases peppermint crystal, 4 cases peppermint oil, 312 cases nails, 3 cases leather goods, 10 cases niekled goods, 43 cases hair oil, 3 cases alumum oator bottle, 50 cases brass sheets, 798 pieces copper ignots 19 cases paper, 23 packages brass rods, 42 packages copper rods, 8 cases oil, 1 case cloves, 16 cases provision, 3 case silver thread, 1 case iodine crystal, 44 cases mirrors, 15 cases looking glass, 6 cases alum, 40 cases glass jar, 86 bundles matting, 12 cases provisions, 362 cases camphor, 20 cases glass tumbler, 10 cases enamelware, 191 cases porecelainware, 5 cases bamboo sticks, 13 cases knitted goods, 2 cases silk goods, 5 cases soap, 145 cases cottons.
S. S. Kasara from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—2,178 bags, 242 boxes, 3,489 baske[illegible] dates, 10 cases almonds, 1 case lighting asbestos, 29 nos. horses.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Oct. 5.

To-day's weather report shows that the bay storm has its centre near Jubbulpore and has given widespread though not heavy rain. General rainfall is reported from Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces. Increased rainfall in Bihar and East United Provinces is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the extreme north and the south-east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Maximum temperature is below the average at Ambala, Lahore and Hissar; minimum temperature is in excess at most places.
The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.21in. and Allahabad 1.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad; night temperature is above the average at Agra and Mainpuri.
Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.18in., Ajmer 1.32" and Kotah 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is in large excess over the whole division. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local; Bhuj has had 0.11in., Veraval 0.17in., Rajkot 0.10in., Surat 0.82in., Ahmedabad 0.51in., Neemuch 0.55in. and Indore 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa, Dwarka and Veraval.
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 0.44in., Saugor 0.45in., Hoshangabad 0.40in., Khandwa 0.46in., Akola 0.14in., Amraoti 0.51in., Nagpur 0.74in. Chandra 0.32in. and Raipur 1.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature during the day is generally much below the average. Night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.75in., Ratnagiri 0.41in. and Marmugao 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.41in. of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and Hyderabad. Maximum temperature is below the average over the whole division.
General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana, the extreme eastern districts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India West and the Konkan and local in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Some showers have been recorded on the north Madras and Malabar coasts. The storm is almost stationery and has caused general rain in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. Disturbed weather conditions off the Kathiawar coast continue giving light or moderate thunder showers in Gujarat and Kathiawar.
Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the south Gujarat and in the central parts of the country and local in the United Provinces, Rajputana, north Gujarat and the north Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Kathiawar and the south-east Punjab.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on still. ft	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Tu	5	m	8	48	25	11	m	2	4	11	11
			8	56a	25	11		3	4a	11	11
W	6	m	9	25	26	8	m	2	54	18	2
			9	42a	26	5		3	36a	17	8
Th	7	m	10	0	27	1	m	3	38	17	7
			10	24a	27			4	8a	16	6
Fr.	8	m	10	35	27	2	m	4	18	17	2
			11	6a	28			4	40a	15	5
Sat.	9	m	11	11	28	3	m	4	58	16	11
			11	49a	29	4		5	13a	14	7
Sun.	10	m	11	48	28	3	m	5	38	17	1
Mon	11	m	0	33	29	7	m	5	47a	14	1
			0	26a	27	11		6	19	17	6
								6	23a	14	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 5 (Tuesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 35m.
" 6 (Wednesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 34m.
" 7 (Thursday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 33m.
" 8 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 32m.
" 9 (Saturday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 32m.
" 10 (Sunday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 31m.
" 11 (Monday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 30m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th. 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st. 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th. 3h. 12-4m. a.m.; Perigee, 11th. 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READ

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbo may, by comparison with a standard instr ment ascertain the errors of their barome ters:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th October 1915 was 29.937 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 4th October, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.707	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.2	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0 837	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0	"
Minimum do. do.	79.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	135	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13	inches.
Total fall during month	0.31	"
Do. do. year	75.35	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 4 Oct. 5th	0.69	"

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 5th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temps in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
ARABIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88	70.7	51	..	0	—0.01
Do. (4th Oct.)	88.0	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Oct.)	96.8	77.8	49	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Oct.)	95.6	79.5	65	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.4	74.6	65	..	0.65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	90.9	63.5	65	..	14.58	—7.93
Lahore	91.0	72.1	82	..	6.57	—3.60
Hissar	88.0	73.7	78	0.03	6.52	..
Ambala	86.3	72.5	85	..	21.82	—1.68
Delhi	91.5	77.4	70	..	13.05	—10.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.2	77.8	75	0.08	15.59	—8.93
Mainpuri	95.0	76.9	87	0.21	21.37	—2.32
Jhansi	93.1	77.0	89	..	19.49	—15.43
Cawnpore	90.4	76.3	93	..	55.40	22.48
Allahabad	87.4	76.1	90	1.18	40.59	5.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.7	76.8	76	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	95.8	80.4	85	..	0.33	—5.75
Kotah	92.8	75.0	84	1.32	10.66	—8.83
Ajmer	93.0	76.0	74	..	10.53	—11.22
Jalpore	92.8	77.6	79	0.25	15.86	—10.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	76.4	75	0.11	4.62	—8.69
Dwarka	88.6	82.9	83	..	7.96	5.73
Veraval	84.4	80.3	84	0.17	10.80	—7.36
Rajkot	91.6	73.1	82	0.10	11.05	—14.50
Bhavnagar Pass	92.8	76.4	91	..	10.62	—9.11
Surat	88.1	75.9	97	0.82	25.64	—14.62
Ahmedabad	94.6	76.0	80	0.51	10.29	—13.48
Deesa	96.9	76.9	84	0.04	6.28	—16.95
Neemuch	88.7	73.1	95	0.55	14.17	—12.96
Indore	85.1	73.1	89	0.30	25.33	—5.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.9	74.3	94	0.44	69.09	18.10
Saugor	80.8	71.6	91	0.45	41.42	—1.15
Hoshangabad	87.3	74.8	93	0.40	43.59	—2.82
Khandwa	82.3	75.3	89	0.46	23.51	—4.17
Akola	83.2	74.1	84	0.14	26.22	—2.54
Amraoti	82.8	73.3	93	0.51	30.12	0.56
Nagpur	79.7	75.0	87	0.74	44.44	0.35
Chanda	84.3	75.0	92	0.32	37.29	—10.75
Raipur	84.7	73.6	95	1.28	50.54	5.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	78.2	93	0.75	74.63	5.34
Ratnagiri	84.5	76.5	92	0.41	97.70	1.02
Mormugao	84.9	76.7	94	0.12	83.01	3.48
Karwar	88.0	77.4	87	0.08	89.91	—16.92
DECCAN DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.0	72.1	85	..	20.18	0.66
Ahmednagar	83.1	69.4	82	..	27.69	9.07
Poona	83.0	70.9	86	..	33.67	12.16
Sholapur	84.3	69.1	81	..	24.71	0.92
Bijapur	85.4	68.8	87	..	20.36	4.03
Belgaum	77.7	67.3	90	1.09	44.53	5.13
Aurangabad	80.3	70.7	90	0.02	27.35	2.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.6	71.9	85	0.41	32.16	—4.20
Hyderabad	82.8	70.8	95	..	48.41	23.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.7	75.0	88	1.15	91.58	—18.28
Calicut	84.0	77.1	92	0.49	89.79	—9.99
Cochin	89.0	77.9	79	..	83.78	9.58
Colombo	85.8	76.2	83	..	28.35	6.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	76.0	84	0.10	36.20	12.17
Bellary	89.1	71.4	72	..	22.88	11.31
Cuddapah	93.3	76.9	78	..	18.03	—2.50
Madras	93.9	79.1	78	0.02	12.60	4.87
Bangalore	84.1	65.5	92	..	22.07	1.27
Coimbatore	87.5	72.4	83	..	10.20	3.95
Trichinopoly	96.1	76.8	70	..	12.68	0.05
Negapatam	93.5	77.1	82	..	11.11	—0.19

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxatives that cures." D 24

…let for the product, the quantities …ipped to the Continent are insignificant …owing to the war, but much heavier supplies …have been diverted to the United States, …where consumption has been undoubtedly …considerably on the increase, and dealers …are anticipating needs. Fair quantities …have been absorbed on this side in connection with the making of ammunition, but this point may be rather exaggerated.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool Oct. 4th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		700
" Sales of East Indian ..		100
" Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans		6.90d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.75d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	January ..	12.35
	March ..	12.60
New York Official noon call	January ..	12.38
	March ..	12.65

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.-Mar. Not available.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
October	6.65	6.69
Oct.-Nov.	6.65	6.69
Nov.-Dec.	6 6s	6.72
Dec-Jan.	6.69	6.73
Jan.-Feb.	6.70	6 74
Feb-March	6.71	6 75
March-April	6.71	6.75
April-May	6.71	6.75
May-June.	6.72	6.76
June-July	6.70	6.74
July-Aug.	6.68	6.72
Aug-Sept.	6.54	6.58

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
October	6.65	6.95
Oct.-Nov.	6.65	6.97
Nov.-Dec.	6.68	6.98
Dec.-Jan.	6.69	6.99
Jan.-Feb.	6.70	6.95
Feb.-March	6.71	7.01
March-April	6 71	7.02
April-May	6.71	7.02
May-June	6 72	7 03
June-July	6.70	7.01
July-Aug.	6.68	6.95
Aug.-Sep	6.54	6.89

CORRECTION.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

American Visible Supply .. Bales. 3,091,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.85
" " Fully Good	5.00
" " Fine	5.15
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.30
" " " Fine	5.60
" Broach Good	6.20
" " Fully Good	6.35
" " Fine	6.50
" Scinde Good	4.80
" " Fully Good	4.95
" " Fine	5.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	41,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York January . ..	12.79
Previous closing price	12.13
Futures at New York March	13.06
Previous closing price	12.41
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.50
Previous price	11.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.81
Futures at New Orleans January ..	12.66
Futures at New Orleans March.. ..	12.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅝

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Washington, Oct. 4th.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the Crop is 60.8 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot..	23 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅜
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s. ..	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4⅝
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£565,000
Exchange on London at Paris Frs. ..	27.32

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 4th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£92 7/16
4½ %	1925-1945	£97 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship No sellers.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No sellers.

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No sellers.

Wheat Choice White Bombay No sellers.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 770,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Victorian, Nominal.

New South Wales, Nominal.

Karachi Barley. Sep.-Oct. Sellers 38/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. 61/6

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53/3

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers 56/6

Toria Rapeseed. 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Paid 52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov. Hull Buyers £8/17/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£85½
Standard Copper G.M.B.. ..	£72⅞
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.—Nominal . ..	45

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool .. £17

Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie.. 4/5

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers 2/4 5/8

Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Paid 2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

The Market to-day is firm in sympathy with the rapid advance on the other side. The Bureau condition is given as 60.8 per cent. which is bullish and this coupled with the small ginning figures has caused an advance of 30 points in Liverpool and 65 to 66 points in New York. At Colaba New Broach stood at 309.

There is a fair enquiry for stappled styles from mills and Ready Cotton generally is in good demand only a moderate business has been reported in contracts.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January 242½.
Fine Akola January 277.
Good Broach April 308½.

MESSES PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			306½	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "				"
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	251/2	241/2	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	244	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Khandesh	264	..	..	"
M G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	293	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Nagpore	291	..	..	"
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	276	..	..	"
M.G. Bengals	249	..	..	Nov. 1915
"	250	..	..	Dec. "

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th October, 1915:—

Cottonseed	6,790 Bales.
Wheat	15,589 cwts
Linseed	1,137 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	6,749 "
Ginjellyseed	3,572 "
Poppyseed	1,687 "
Groundnuts	526 "
Castorseed	1,217 "
Rice	4,573 "
Myrabollams	816 "
Cottonseed	16,192 "
Mowraseed	294 "
Gram	4,748 "
Joowar	13,799 "
Maize	1,706 "
Barley	234 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. .. Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Apl-May .. Rs. 6-11-6, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-14, B.T. per candy.
Forward Apl.-May Rs. 8-13-3 R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 7-6 R.D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt
Brown, Katni .. Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 8-14, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 8-15, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Rs. 39, B T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-5, R.D. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 25-8, B.T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. .. Rs. 4/, B.T. per candy. Dec-Jan.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31.32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d
T. T. Forward	1s 4d. Nov.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward ..	1s. 4 5-16d. November
Do 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s Ready ..	189½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	133⅛
Do. Shanghai	172⅛
60 d-s Yokohama	153⅛

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24.4-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-10.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a see-saw state to-day. In the morning the rates began to drop, but subsequently the market gathered strength, though at the close the quotations again tailed off a little. Tata Iron and Steel shares was a scene of unusual activity to-day and business on an extensive scale was reported in. Deferred shares without any appreciable fluctuations in rates.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 517½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 370, Centrals at Rs. 1,807½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,410.

Standards opened at Rs. 867½ but immediately improved to Rs. 872½ and at the close stood at the same figure.

Phoenix changed hands at Rs. 152½. New Great Eastern at Rs. 180, and Edward Sassoon at Rs. 205.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,062½.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 192½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs. 318.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 193½ and Bombay Burma Trading shares at Rs. 962½.

New Mofussils were placed at Rs. 795.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 166. Deferred opened at Rs. 202 but later on declined to Rs. 200½ at which rate a big lot of shares changed hand and again they moved up to Rs. 202.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,552½.

A good lot of Sialkot Narawal shares were placed at Rs. 78. Sind Light Ry shares were quoted at Rs. 162.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 87½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 5/8 (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

At yesterday's Share Market Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at 86/14, small sums at 87/4.

Coal shares were still in the ascendant and prices are advancing rapidly. Market was very active and supply deficient in many instances.

Coal:—Burrakar (ord) 20¼, Baraboni 12⅜, Burra Dhemo 10½, Bhalgora 25¼, Bansjorah 8⅜, Bengal-Nagpur 43, East India 20½, Equitable 31½, Ghusick and Muslia 14⅜, Gopalichuck 8 5/8, Huntodih 12 7/8, Jumoni 4 7/8, Rasoonda and Nyadee 20½, New Birbhum 45⅜, New Kenda 7 3/8, Ondal 4, Phularutand 4¼, Ranigunge 28½, and (28¾, small lot), Sutikdih 11¾, Sendra 14⅜, Satpukuria Assansol 8, Sudeeh 6¼, Teetultmuri 12¼ and Union 14¼.

NEW INDUSTRY AT DEHRA DUN.

MANUFACTURE OF THYMOL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

A new industry has sprung into existence at Dehra Dun, United Provinces, where the Dixon Chemical Company has commenced the distillation and rectification of various essential oils and the manufacture of Thymol from Jawain or Omum seeds.

The firm owes its existence to the enterprise of a European gentleman well-known in engineering circles in Bombay. The plants installed are most up-to-date, the chemist-in-charge being a graduate in Organic Chemistry. The new Company is thoroughly British and promises to replace many products for which this country has hitherto been in great measure dependent on Germany and Austria.

The Thymol crystals turned out by the new Company, are beautifully clear and white and compare favourably with the best German-made crystals of which none are at present available, in consequence of which the price of Thymol has advanced tremendously.

As a bye-product the firm are manufacturing an efficient disinfectant which promises to displace many of the disinfectants now in the market. The Company have, it is stated, applied to the Government for the grant of a large plot of waste-land a few miles out of Dehra Dun.

SCARCITY IN AJMER-MERWARA.

SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES FOR CATTLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, has issued the following communiqué:—Owing to the scarcity of fodder in Ajmer-Merwara concession rates for the carriage of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to any station in Ajmer-Merwara, have already been sanctioned. As a further measure for the preservation of cattle the Government of India have now decided that with effect from the 1st October, 1915, and until further orders freights on consignments of cattle, excepting cattle for the Army Department booked from any station in Ajmer-Merwara to any other station on the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, metre gauge section, shall be recovered from the consignor or consignors at the following rates,—Two annas per four-wheeled wagon per mile for the first 50 miles plus one anna and six pies per mile for the next 100 miles plus one anna per mile for any distance in excess of 150 miles.—and that the difference between the freight recovered and the freight calculated at the special rates which the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway have agreed to charge for such traffic shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "33 Famine Relief" in the accounts.

Forty-two followers of the rebel General Kemp have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three years to nine months.

The so-called prophet, Van Rensburg, who exercised considerable influence in the Western Transvaal, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co., Limited, was held yesterday, Mr. B. N. Gamadia presiding, when the following Directors' Report was approved and adopted, and the dividend declared and the directors re-elected and the appointment of directors confirmed as recommended in the report:

The out-turn of the year has been 181,525 maunds against 230,626 maunds for the last year. The Profits and Loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 18,758-4-0. From this balance the Directors have written off the last year's debit balance of Rs. 4,586-15-2 leaving a net credit balance of .....Rs. 14,171 4 10

From which they recommend to place to the credit of Depreciation account ..	4,000	0 0
Do. Bad and doubtful debt acct. ..	1,000	0 0
To pay a dividend of Rs. 5 per share free of income tax absorbing ..	8,655	0 0
	13,655	0 0

leaving a balance of .. 516 4 10 to be carried forward to new year's account.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

You will have to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The Buildings, Machinery, Stock and Stores at Delhi are insured against the risk of fire to the extent of Rs. 517,000.

THE SUN MILLS LTD.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the Sun Mills, Limited, was held yesterday, Mr. J. F. Bradbury presiding.

The Directors, in the course of their report, stated:—

Your Directors beg to submit the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 30th June 1915, showing:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Gross Profit ..	83,743	0	2
Balance brought forward from last year ..	5,950	0	1
	89,693	0	3
Deduct amount of Agents Commission ..	10,049	2	6
Leaving Balance of ..	79,643	13	9

Which the Directors recommend as under:—

Payment of Dividend for the year ending 30th June, 1915, at Rs. 5 per Share, absorbing ..	32,000	0	0
Transfer to Depreciation Fund.	45,000	0	0
Balance to be carried forward.	2,643	13	9
	79,643	13	9

In terms of Clause 98 of the Articles of Association, one of your Directors, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt., retire from the Board, but is eligible for re-election in terms of Clause 100.

A portion of the Electric Machinery required to convert the driving of your Mills by Power from the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., has arrived, and it is expected that the Electric Installation will be completed and working early next year.

A sum of Rs. 69,727-5-1 has been spent during the year as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
For New Machinery ..	67,727	5	1
For New Godown ..	2,000	0	0
	69,727	5	1

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Company's property including Buildings, Machinery and Stock are insured fully against fire risk.

The Profits and Standing Charges of the Company have been insured for the year ending 30th June 1916, for £16,000.

The report was approved and adopted.

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha was re-elected a director.

A dividend at Rs. 5 per share was declared.

Mr. Chunibhai Dayabhai Vakilna and Mr. Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson were appointed auditors.

GERMAN TACT.

"KULTUR" AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

M. F. Funck Brentano, who is so well known in Paris, sends to the "Temps" an interesting letter which he received from an American, resident at Berkeley, California, describing the attitude of the Germans at the San Francisco Exhibition.

The German residents of San Francisco, who are numerous and rich, held a "German day" in aid of the Austro-German Red Cross funds. They paraded through the exhibition and entered the French and Belgian sections in great numbers. In the Belgian hall, which has been organised in the centre of the French section, the German intruders tried to stick German flags on the Belgian show cases. The guards of the French section interfered and with some difficulty managed to turn the impudent visitors out. The Germans next tried to visit the Canadian section, but there the doors were shut in their faces.

The correspondent adds that the attitude of the Germans was universally condemned. The Belgian hall, though the smallest and naturally not very rich in exhibits, attracts, together with the French section, the largest numbers of visitors.

It is interesting to know that the Hon. Guy Russel, second son of Lord Ampthill, a former Governor of Madras, is a midshipman in H. M. S. Implacable and has been mentioned in the despatches amongst the officers commended for service in action in the Dardanelles. Lord Ampthill's eldest son is also in the navy.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 4th October 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unsurpassed. B 23

CASUALTY LISTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned in the 218th list from France and Belgium:—

Died of Wounds:—33rd Punjabis Captain M. H. Vincent.

Wounded:—69th Punjabis, Lieutenant A. F. Rawson Lumby; 124th Baluchis, Jemadar Mala Singh; 1-3rd Gurkhas, Lieutenant G. T. Fisher; 2-3rd Gurkhas, Lt. W. G. Bagot Chester.

CASUALTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

97th list from Mesopotamia reports:—

Killed:—1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Captain R. V. Simpson; 119th Infantry, Second-Lieutenant G. T. Nicholson, (I.A.R.O.).

Wounded:—3rd Norfolks, 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Cooke; 3rd Devonshire Regiment (attached Dorset Regiment), Captain Del Sprye; 2nd Dorsets, Lieutenants H. F. Baillie, W. B. Thompson, (2nd time); 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Captain J. J. Powell; 2nd West Kent Regiment, Captain O. Y. Hibbert; 14th Wiltshire Regiment, Lieutenant T. N. Arkell; 15th Devonshire Regiment (attached Dorset Regiment), Lieutenant V. R. Winnicott; 1st Skinner's Horse (Royal Flying Corps), Second-Lieutenant E. J. Fulton; 20th Punjabis, Captains B. H. Finnis, P. H. McLeverty (2nd time); 22nd Punjabis, Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Blois-Johnson, Major F. A. Magniac, Second-Lieutenant H. Mears (I. A. R. O.); 103rd Maharattas, Major McCrichton, Lieutenant V. R. Munton; 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. L. Clery, Captain G. Stoddart (2nd time), Lieutenant W. C. F. A. Wilson, Second-Lieutenant R. E. Alderman, (I.A.R.O.); 2-7th Gurkhas, Major T. J. McLeod, (2nd time; Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Doneeal.

CORRECTION.

Correction to 96th list from Mesopotamia:—

2nd Dorsets, Second-Lieutenant W. Barton shown wounded, now officially reported not wounded.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Additional list from British East Africa:—

Killed:—2nd North Lancashire, Captain R. G. Stokes, Second-Lieutenant O. E. Almond.

A HUGE ARSENAL.

HOW AMERICA HELPS THE ALLIES.

The extent to which the United States is selling goods to the Allies may be learned by noting the work being done in New York City alone, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette's" correspondent in that city.

Very many factories where for years articles for peaceful household use have been made are now producing shells, canisters, cartridge cases, barbed wire, pike heads, and many other murderous implements. Many factories making boots and shoes, others making blankets, are working day and night to fill orders from England and France.

A greater number of tramp steamers and sailing vessels flying foreign flags are in the waters around New York City than ever before. These vessels are loaded at piers along the northern part of the city and what is unprecedented, many vessels have loaded at several small towns on the Hudson River, north of New York City, giving a consequence to these towns that they never before enjoyed.

Train loads of goods for war use have come to these towns from all parts of the country, and then been loaded on the vessels.

At a pier in the Hudson River two barges loaded with copper coils have been lying several days. The shipper of the copper stated these barges were awaiting the arrival of a certain steamer from England, to which the copper is to be transferred.

Not only does this show the enormous trade American business concerns are doing with the Allies, but indicates that an unfailing supply of necessities may be relied upon, and, further, that a prolongation of the war may be endured by the Allies and will ruin Germany, for the latter has no country keeping her thus supplied.

A longer war will aid the Allies in a total annihilation of the German Empire. The situation is thus described by Ferrero, the well-known historian:—

What has Germany to show for the effort? To have carried the war into the enemy's country and fight on the territory nothing more. Germany has not yet gained one decisive advantage. She has severely wounded some of her adversaries, but has not put one of them out of the fight so that she still finds they are all upon her as they were the first day, and they are exasperated by the blows they have received. And since Germany has made her greatest effort during the first year, it is she of all the belligerent Powers who will find it hardest to continue and who should be most frightened at the idea of the war going on for a long time.

An honourable peace, any transaction to fix up things somehow, would be good for the German Government.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

October, 6.

226. Lecture. There will be no lectures for Officers and N. C. Officers until further orders.

227. Meeting. There will be a Sergeants Mess Meeting at Headquarters on Saturday the 9th inst. at 7 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(No. 4 Block) Colaba, Oct. 5.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, Commanding.

879 MUSKETRY.

Musketry Class Firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday, 9th at 4 p.m. and on Sunday 10th at 7 a.m.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Notice.

There will be a General Meeting of the Corps in the Fort Headquarters on Thursday at 7 p.m. to discuss the formation of a Rifle Club Association. All members interested are requested to attend

MILITARY BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Wellington ..... Zehle.
Overture.—Stradella ..... Tlotow.
Valse.—Ciribiribin ..... Bucalossi
Selection.—Gipsy Love ..... Lehar.
Song.—(Cornet Solo) Rose in the Bud ..... Dorothy Forster.
Melodies from.—The Dancing Mistress ..... Monckton.
Whistling Travestie.—The Warblers ..... Perry.

EASTERN BANK LTD.

A branch of the Eastern Bank Limited, was opened at Basra on October 1.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea, which connected with the s.s. Salsette, which left Bombay on the 12th ultimo arrived London on Sunday the 3rd instant.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) to express sorrow at the sad death of their ex-President, Mr. P. D. Bhide, High Court Vakil.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Council will be held at the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaon, on Friday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. C. Selvaraju, Hon Secretary to the All India Temperance Council, will give an address on "Indian Excise."

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In the Bai Aishabai daughter of Mahomed Kassim Charitable Dispensary at Bhavnagri Mohalla attached to the Memon General Hospital, the total number of patients treated during the month of September 1915 was 3,177 out of these 1,013 were males 1,452 females and 712 children and daily average attendance of patients was 122.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One death from plague, with no fresh attacks, occurred on Wednesday, Worli reporting the mortality. There were no cholera small-pox cases. The total mortality from all causes was 61, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 98 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,292, out of which 7 were found to be plague-stricken.

NATAL LINE S.S. UMTATA.

The Natal Line s.s. Umtata will sail from B shed, Prince's Dock, this morning with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 7-45 a.m. sharp:—

To Weymouth.—Rev. A. E. Ashton, Mr. J. E. Collins, Mr. J. J. Dominy, Mrs. Dominy and infant, Mr. A. K. Donald, Mrs. Fletcher and child, Mr. K. A. McMullen and Mr. A. T. Rooks.

DEATH OF A DOCK LABOURER.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mir Akbar Ubabshah, a dock labourer, aged about 29 years.

On Monday the deceased was working on board the steamer Rheinfels at the Victoria Dock. After finishing the work on one 'tween deck he was walking over to the other when his foot got entangled in a beam on one side of which was an open hold and on the other some bags of linseed. The deceased went on the off side and fell into the hold. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital, where he died in the evening.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A PARSI CARPENTER'S SUICIDE.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning at the Masina's Hospital on the body of one Hormusji Khurshedji Divecha, a Parsi carpenter.

The deceased was admitted to the hospital on the 17th September, and operated upon on the 30th of the same month. On Monday he had complained that he was unable to bear the pain which he was suffering in his stomach. The wife of the deceased was with him the whole of Monday. When she had gone near the passage out of the room at about 8 p.m. on Monday, she heard a dull thud and when she went back to the room she missed her husband. Then she ran down with some others and the deceased was found lying under the window of his room. He was taken from there, but died soon afterwards.

A verdict of death from suicide was returned by the jury.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

A meeting of the Librarians' Club of the Travelling Libraries of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, about 40 librarians attending the meeting.

Mr. Rajaram G. Mirashi spoke in Marathi on the usefulness of libraries Messrs. H. T. Mehta, B. P. Pattani, M. M. Kamble and K. G. Patade took part in the debate. The last speaker said that sometimes people in his neighbourhood required books which were not in the box of the travelling library and therefore it would be better if the League arranged to give such books as were in demand from the central stock. Mr. A. S. Wagh asked the librarians to take interest in other social work in their locality besides that of the library.

The chairman said that the League would be very glad to accept Mr. Patade's suggestion and if any librarians required some particular books for the readers in their locality they should take them if available in the League's central stock. The meeting closed after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

In a Press Communiqué issued from Simla the following Extract from the London Gazette, dated the 31st August 1915, is published for general information:—

Whereas a Committee has been instituted to receive and consider claims made by British, Allied or neutral Third Parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms, such claims should be be met or provided for.

This is to give notice to all British, Allied or neutral persons having any such claims against cargoes which have been or may be condemned or ordered to be detained by a Prize Court in the United Kingdom, Egypt, India, or in any of the Colonies and Protectorates, that any such claims should be sent, with all necessary particulars, to the Secretary of the Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W., within three months of this date if the cargo has already been condemned or detained by an order of a Prize Court. If the cargo has not yet been dealt with by a Prize Court such application must be made within three months of the date of any order for condemnation or detention.

SHARE AND STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sir Shapurji Bharucha presided at yesterday's annual meeting of the Native Share and Stockbrokers' Association. In proposing the adopton of the balance sheet and annual accounts Sir Shapurji said that since they last met nothing extraordinary had happened in the share market. Business was not so brisk owing to the fall in the export and import trade caused by the world-wide war. Though they were thus affected by the war as regards trade and business, still it was due to the British Raj and the supremacy of the British Fleet that they were passing through this great crisis comparatively as if they were entirely untouched by the war. The Report was adopted and new directors in place of those retiring by turn were appointed.

THE CZAR'S CAP OF IMMUNITY.

Now that the Czar is leading his troops in person one item which it is safe to assume will not be omitted from his baggage is the famous cap of St. Seraphim. One of the many "holy men" of Russia, Seraphim died some forty years ago, and his cap later came into the possession of the Czar. He had it with him during his visit to Japan, when his assassination was attempted, and the devout were quick to ascribe his merciful escape to this circumstance. And so, in due course, Seraphim was canonised. The Czar and the Grand Dukes carried the coffin wherein his bones were reinterred, and now the shrine is visited annually by thousands, who are cured, it is declared, of all kinds of afflictions by his influence.

BOMBAY LAW STUDENTS.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Bombay Law Students' Union was held yesterday in the Hall of the Elphinstone College, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, presiding.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, President of the Union, read the report, from which the following are extracts:—The Law Students' Union was established in 1911 to encourage the study of Law by holding periodical meetings and inviting eminent Lawyers to deliver addresses and by holding debates on questions of Law. The object of the Union is to watch the interests of Law Students and to make inquiries into the cause of their failure in Law examinations, to guide them in the study of Law, and above all to create and foster the feeling of friendship and brotherhood among members of the Union. For the aforesaid purpose, meetings of students are held from time ot time, points of Law are discussed, mutual difficulties are solved, and short essays written out by students are read from time to time, and a debate is then held on the essays. It has published questions set at the examination of articled clerks in Bombay during the years 1905-1912. The number of members on the roll is 84. At the close of the last year the number of members was 89, there is thus a decrease of 5 due to the fact that some of the members left Bombay for good. The weekly Socials were very well and regularly attended by the members. Those present brought forward legal points for discussion and the Evenings were very profitably and agreeably spent. The Managing Committee are very anxious to start a debating Society for the benefit of students of the Government Law School and they propose to approach the Principal of the Government Law School and to take steps to start such a society next year. The financial condition of the Union is fairly good, and the nucleus of a permanent fund has already been started and the Committee hope this will soon increase.

Sir Basil Scott, addressing the assembly, said he was very glad to see that there was such a popular and flourishing society in Bombay to encourage the study of law. He hoped the proposal to start a debating society in connection with the Law School would be successful. The most celebrated law school in the world in connection with English law was the law school of Harvard University and the chief feature of that school was its debating society, which discussed points of law in the form in which they were discussed in courts. He thought there ought to be no difficulty in keeping up a debating society of that kind, in an association which had so many members as this had. The only thing he did not very much like to notice in the report was that there was a large demand for copies of questions put at the solicitors' examinations. He did not think that that indicated a study in the right way. To study examination questions spread over a long series of years and to anticipate the examiners on particular points without getting a general knowledge of law, was a thing which, he hoped, Mr. Mulla would never encourage. He wished prosperity to the Union.

Mr. F. B. Tyebji, moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said they all felt highly honoured by the presence there that evening of Sir Basil Scott.

Sir Basil Scott, thanking the assembly for the vote, said he was glad to welcome back Mr. Faiz Tyebji, who had returned to Bombay after spending three years on the Madras High Court, with credit to the Bombay bar.

LADY HARDINGE MEMOIRAL.

OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT AT THE DELHI HOSPITAL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton I.C.S., Secretary, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women, Delhi, has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries, Lady Hardinge Memorial Committee, Simla:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter addressed to Sir Pardey Lukis in which the Executive Committee of the Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund offered to allot the proceeds of the fund amounting to about a lakh of rupees towards the cost of constructing the out-patients' Department of the Medical College and Hospital for Women at Delhi with the suggestion that this Department might be entitled the Lady Hardinge Memorial. In reply I am to say that the Committee of the College gratefully accept the offer and will gladly adopt the suggestion to name the out-patients' department as proposed. As it is proposed to proceed with the construction of out-patients' Department at once in order that it may be opened in February next by H. E. the Viceroy, I am to request that the amount proposed to be placed at the disposal of the College Committee may be transferred at your convenience to the Alliance Bank of Simla to be credited to their account."

HAJ PILGRIMS IN 1915.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to submit below a statement showing the number of outgoing Haj. Pilgrims for the years 1912-13 to 1915-16.

The current year's decrease seems to be due to (1) the continuance of the war; (2) the pilgrim season was declared very late and therefore the time allowed for outgoing pilgrims was very short and many could not prepare themselves in time; (3) compulsory Return Tickets; (4) heavy Rates of passage; (5) prevalence of famine, failure of crops and shortage of labour.

1912-13	13,401	Pilgrims
1913-14	15,320	,,
1914-15	11,700	,,
1915-16	2,430	,,

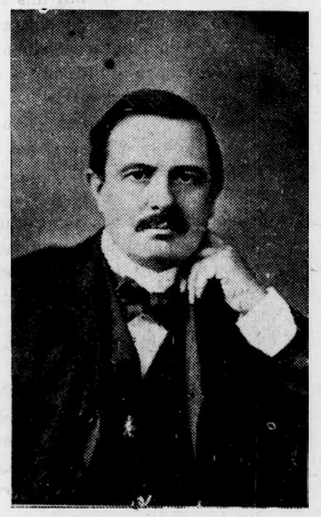
TAJ MOHOMED M.,
Shedaikaba.

Anjuman Khudam-i-Kaaba.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Oct. 4.

A POPULAR JUDGE.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. A. K. DONALD.

Bombay has recently lost a popular member of the legal profession in Mr. A. K. Donald, who has just retired from the position of Second Judge of the Small Causes Court. He left for England by the mail on Sunday leaving behind him a host of friends to regret his departure from their midst and the memory among litigants and lawyers of an able judge and a sympathetic personality.



MR. A. K. DONALD.

Alexander Karley Donald was called to the Bar in 1896. Before that he was a Scottish advocate. He came to India in November 1900, and soon after conducted the well-known case of Rustomji v. Seth Purshotamdas to the great delight of the then Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who, in delivering judgment, paid Mr. Donald a special complement for his skill, and soon after appointed him a Professor in the Government Law School, Bombay. He was appointed an acting judge of the Small Causes Court in June, 1905. Mr. Donald, whose only son, is at present in the midst of the fighting in Flanders, and whose last days in India were marred by the evil tidings of the death of his only daughter, does not go to England to pass a life of *otium cum dignitate* but intends to practice before the Privy Council from November next.

FAMOUS BOXER'S AMBITION.

CARPENTIER'S DISCRIPTION OF HIS FIRST AIR FIGHT.

Georges Carpentier, writing in the "Weekly Dispatch," describes his first fight with an Aviatik and his subsequent accident in the Vosges.

He had been doing patrol work, making observations, and taking photographs in the air when he saw the Aviatik at a great altitude. Sending out his biplane to its fullest capacity he gave chase and engaged the enemy within ten minutes or so.

"But I could not corner him," Carpentier writes, "could not get to grips, for he was mounted on a machine that could fly faster than mine." The German fired upwards of 150 rounds at him, hitting the biplane twice.

It was not long after this that Carpentier met with his accident. He had reached an altitude of 6,000 feet when his engine stopped. It was the tightest corner in which he had ever been. Keeping his machine under control, he came gliding down, but landed with a bump owing to the difficult nature of the country. He was thrown on to his head, which was cut rather badly, and in addition his foot was sprained.

Carpentier rejoices in that he is all right again now, and adds: "Perhaps when you read this I shall have flown from Paris to somewhere in Champagne, and it may be, too, that I have realised my ambition and ambition and brought down a Boche aviator."

BOYS' BRIGADE AT WAR.

PAST ANE PRESENT.

At the annual meeting of the Boys' Brigade Council for the United Kingdom, on Sept. 11th, at Sheffield, a report was presented stating that there were 200,000 past and present members of the brigade on active service.

The boys themselves had done a vast amount of work of various kinds, assisting in relief work and doing orderly work for hospitals. They had collected many thousands of pounds for the Red Cross, the Prince of Wales's and other funds, and had raised about £3,000 for equipping and maintaining recreation huts for the soldiers in France, staffed by brigade officers.

ITALY'S CROWN PRINCE.

TO SPEND HIS BIRTHDAY AT THE FRONT

The Italian King has given way to the repeated requests of the Crown Prince since the beginning of the war to be allowed to go the front.

It is reported that what gained the young Prince's cause was his answer to the King's inquiry what he would like for his next birthday when he enters his twelfth year. The Crown Prince promptly answered: "To join father at the front, where our soldiers are fighting."

KRISHNAGAR DACOITY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

In connection with the Krishnagar dacoity, the following accurate version has been received:—Ramchandra Babu's third son, who was hit by a bullet in the lower part of the abdomen, is still living and is doing well. He was brought to the Krishnagar Hospital only this morning and a small solid bullet has been extracted from his thigh. From an interview it transpires that on receiving information, the three sons of Ram Babu came into the river ghat and sat quietly, when the boat with the dacoits came rowing near them. The dacoits seeing them fired and hit two of Ram Babu's sons, as reported before.

In this connection it may be mentioned that great credit is due to Mr. Ottoman of the Railway Police, who was on his way from Berhampore to Ranaghat by the mail train and on the morning of 30th September got down at Moragacha. On receiving information that the party of dacoits was flying past the villages, he with the help of Babu Atulpati Mukherji and Babu Upendra Nath Ganguli of Moragacha, chased them to Mertola after crossing the Ganges and effected the arrest of two of them.

Sub-Inspector Surendra Babu of Nabadwip Thana arrested one man in a boat, when the latter was making all haste to fly to Kalna in a boat.

ALLEGED CONFESSION.

Of those arrested one man gave his name as Harendra Krishna Bhattacherji, who, it is stated, fully incriminated himself and confessed that he fired a revolver. He stated that on receiving a cypher letter he joined the party in a boat at Sibpur, which was flying their own peculiar flag.

Only two persons were arrested with revolvers and some gold mohurs. Some loaded cartridges with nickelled bullets were found near Moragacha. The cardboard box containing these bullets showed that the bullets were of bore .300 and they were for Mauser self-acting pistols and that they were solid bullets. The cartridge box bore no mark.

RS. 50,000 LOOTED IN CASH AND JEWELLERY.

In an interview with the brother of Krishna Behari, who is lying in hospital, it was ascertained that the dacoits looted about Rs. 50,000 in cash and jewellery. Upto this morning nine persons have been admitted in the local hospital.

In an interview with one of the officers of the hospital it transpired that excepting Ram Babu's fourth son, Babu Benode Behari, all the others who came to the Hospital were hit by No. 1 shots. Krishna Behari's brother is also an inmate of the Hospital. He received cuts on both arms which were apparently thrusts from a knife.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

LUSITANIAN C. C. V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Played on Sunday 3rd instant the match resulted in a draw. Islam Gymkhana 171 for 8 wickets. Mr. Patel 48, Mr. C. M. Ali 42, Mr. Attar 23, Mr. Irfani 18 and Mr. Syed 16. Lusitanians 97 for 6 wickets, Mr. Ferrao 31 (not out), Mr. Nelson 16, Mr. J. Pais 14 and Mr. D'Costa 12 (not out).

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL AND CO. C. V. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES "B" CO. C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the latter by 45 runs. Scores:—

F. F. C. CO., C. C.

Bapoojee 15, Jehangir 12, Contractor 1, Shette 10, Khunderao 3, Brown 0, Wamanrao 11, Hon. Mr. Hagg 15, Parashram 2, Madusudan 7, Kaikhusroo 5, Aldred not out 0, Extras 11, total 92.

B. V. R. "B" CO. C. C.

McGrath 1, Foskett 0, Bunbury not out 92, Otto 15, Hawkins 6, Fell 0, Moseley 1, Woods 12, Rush 1, Hodgins 1, Booth 0, Halse 0, Extras 8, total 137.

PAREL GYMKHANA C. C. V. G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC "B" C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The scores:—

PAREL GYMKHANA C. C.

Dracott 10, Lillywhite 8, H. G. Kaily 5, Glendenning 16, Romer 35, A. L. Williams (not out) 18, M. Murray (not out) 39, Wheeler 9, H. N. Brock, Curtis and Jones did not bat, extras 10. Total (for 8 wickets) 150.

G. I. P. ATHLETIC "B" C. C.

Thorley 5, Driver 27, Amre 12, Gupte 0, Guard 28, Shaller 2, Periera (not out) 24, Ramos 10, De Cruz (not out) 1, Shate and Thomson did not bat, extras 2. Total (for 7 wickets) 121.

CRICKET AT THANA.

A cricket match was played on Sunday at Thana between the Thana Catholic Cricket Club and Bandra Rising Recreation Cricket Club, which resulted in a win for the former by 5 wickets and 5 runs. The Bandra Rising Recreation Club scored 39 runs for the First Innings and 32 for the Second Innings, to which the Thana Catholics replied by 28 runs for the First Innings and 48 runs for 5 Wickets in the Second Innings. Messrs. D. Soares and E. Pereira bowled remarkably well."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when some financial and other matters were discussed.

At t... Special ... Mr. Kilby, ... Bengalis were ... lock-up as a res... shop at Balasore. ... tion about the names ... Kaptipada. No search ... He kept no notes of th... British jurisdiction.

He could not give the ... target, which was of cardboa... found there were taken charge of ... police. He did not get the real ... the accused. He was about half an ... the house of the strangers at Kap... Monindra was at his house when his ... was searched.

He did not know the name of the villa... he had taken with him at Kaptipada, ... identified him. He did not issue an... written order for arrangements of police patrol during the firing. He neither saw nor heard anybody saying that two persons were lying behind the bush. He could not say whether the bullet, which blew off the thumb of one wounded man, since died, passed through his abdomen. He saw him in the hospital, but did not remember whether any wrapper was folded round the person of a wounded person in the hospital.

He admitted that Jotin had said that whatever had happened he was responsible; he did not pick up the pistols which were on the ground. He once handled one of them.

He considered that Sergent Rutherford could not be called an Officer-in-Command of his Majesty's soldiers. He did not notice whether the spent cartridges were on the ground behind the busti.

LATER.

Ranga Rant, of Ruddragopalpur, examined said that he saw the three accused at about 7 a.m. on a Thursday about 20 days ago. Birrundu Mohante went to call him. His brother, Dafadar Chintamoni Rant, being absent, Birrundu called witness Witness first went with Birrundu to Govindapur village. He saw strangers there who had one piece of cloth each tied round their waists. One of them had a bag and another a wrapper on his shoulder. Witness asked them who they were and where they wanted to go so that he might point out the path to them They went on their way paying no heed to them. Witness and his companions, including Birrundu, Sanai Sahu and others tried to stop the strangers and asked them to come to the thana with them. At this the strangers pointed pistols at them. One of the five men accused Jyotish Pal alone had no pistol. Witness and his companions fell back. The strangers proceeded in the northern direction. Villagers from neighbouring villages collected behind and followed them at a distance up to Dunda House. The dacoits fired a shot. Sudam and Rajo were a little ahead of other villagers. The strangers stopped under a tree and the accused Manorajan fired a shot whereupon Rajo staggered back and then fell down. Other three strangers also fired at the villagers in quick succession. While Rajo was staggering people began to dodge out of the line of fire from fear.

Witness with others went to the thana. On their way they met Sub-Inspector Chintomoni Babu who having heard everything, went to the place of occurrence and directed them to the Police Saheb at Balasore. Witness informed the Police Superintendent of everything and accompanied the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent toward... place of the occurrence. Half the party ... through paddy fields, the others on the Jaganath Road. Witness was at Kalipura, a mile from the tank, when the melee was going on, but shots fell near him on the road. Thereafter he saw the two accused under arrest but not the others. Cross-examined witness said he was working in the field when Birrundu called him. When he arrived at Govindapur about 10 or 15 persons were following the strangers at a distance of about ten cubits. They had no weapon or lathi with them. The villagers did not push any one of the strangers when they stopped them the second time. They wanted to take them to the thana. The strangers appeared to be Bengalis and were suspicious looking. This was why the villagers wanted to take them to the thana. There had been a theft at that time at Phularigha. Witness suspected that the strangers were about to commit offences as they were carrying firearms.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Union Trading Company of Lahore has resolved at an extraordinary general meeting to wind up voluntarily.

The total amount of donations received towards the St. John Ambulance Red Cross Fund up to 27th September, 1915, is Rs. 5,53,829-10-11.

Some persons are in custody in connection with the subsidiary Lahore conspiracy case, the hearing of which commences on 20th October.

The following Imperial and Provincial officers have been posted to the Basrah Survey party:—Lt.-Col. Pirrie, in-charge, Major Turner, Capt. Perry, and Messrs. McCraken, Wyatt, Strong and Booth.

Among the Red Cross gifts and donations received by the Simla Ladies' Committee during September is a handsome contribution of Rs. 5,000 from H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, through his Excellency the Viceroy.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1915.

DENOMINATIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

The most important business which was considered at the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council was the passing of the Hindu University Bill. That Bill is now become the law of the land. The event, it need hardly be said, cannot pass unnoticed, for it is likely to have a far-reaching influence on the future of the country. Ever since the idea of the sectorian university was launched by the Muslim community, a great body of educated Indians have expressed themselves emphatically against the movement for denominational universities. Their criticism against the movement was based on considerations of national unity,—unity not only of political ideals but of other ultimate ideals which inspire the lives of men who are sons of the same soil; and above all, not merely of ideals, but also of the methods for their realization. And this unity, they have felt, can best be achieved if young men belonging to different communities, who are to form the future citizens of the country, are daily brought together, at the period of their lives when they are most susceptible to educative influences, for common activities and are thus made to learn to guide their public action instinctively from considerations of common national life. The conviction on which the view is based, though shared, we think, by all educated Indians who have the interests of the country at heart, has, unfortunately, so far become a living faith for practical life with only a few of them. Now that the establishment of the Hindu University is virtually in sight it would seem idle to give expression to such reflections, especially as a large majority of Hindu, as well as Muslim responsible leaders, have given their approval and have worked for the accomplishment of their respective schemes. But the fact cannot be lost sight of that the idea of both these universities has developed against the wishes and the faith of an important section of educated Indians, many of whom will, now that one of these universities is soon to begin its work, surrender their opposition and co-operate with the promoters in their endeavours to realise the aims of the two universities.

And, in fact, if there is any justification for the existence of denominational universities, it is that they will be centres for the revival of ancient Hindu and Muslim culture, and for a vigorous research work, calculated to infuse new life into Oriental literature and philosophy, and, above all, centres from which influences conducing to the development of Hindu and Muslim religious life may be expected to irradiate,—unless these universities tend to become the strongholds of bigoted orthodoxy. The existing universities, owing to a system of education eminently satisfactory in most respects, have not tended to preserve or promote Oriental culture. The denominational universities, in so far as they aim at meeting this deficiency, can justify their existence to that extent,—though the insistence on the appellation "Hindu" or "Muslim" does not on this consideration seem necessary and is unfortunate. The history of the movement for both the universities has, however, revealed one gratifying state of things. And it is that not only are Indians keenly alive to see that the young men of the country should receive the best education that the country can afford, but also that they have been willing to come forward with liberal contributions of money and efforts for the purpose. It has also shown that, in spite of the sympathetic consideration which the object of the Hindu University has received from the Government, the scheme has had to face and overcome unexpected difficulties from them with the result that the Bill, as finally accepted by the Imperial Legislative Council, does not completely accord with the draft bill originally prepared by the promoters. It is, however, satisfactory that the clause in the Bill containing statutory obligation for religious instruction,—an obligation which would have been inconsistent with the principle of religious neutrality to which Government have always adhered, has been removed. As regards the powers of control taken by the Government under the Bill, the view will be held that they are excessive. But, in view of the assurance given by Sir Harcourt Butler that these are emergency powers which may never be exercised and can be exercised very occasionally, it can only be trusted that the affairs of the University will be managed without undue interference and control by Government, though it were to be wished that some arrangement whereby other communities besides the Hindu had obtained some voice in the conduct of the University had been made.

In conclusion, however, we can only echo the wish expressed by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya,—who with the Maharajah of Durbhanga and Dr. Sunderlal shares the credit of bringing by their persistence and energy this great project to successful fruition,—that "when this centre of light and learning came into existence it would produce students not only intellectually equal to their brethren in other parts of the Empire, but who would love God, would love their country and would be loyal to the Crown." But, for ourselves, we would have preferred to see the money that has been collected both for the Hindu and the Moslem universities devoted to one national institution from which would have been sent forth students who would be imbued, in the words of Sir Ali Imam, "with one common ideal so that all their joint efforts should be focussed upon one ultimate common aim,—as loyal subjects of the King and good citizens of the British Empire and as true sons of India to kindle in the country the unquenchable fire of territorial patriotism from which alone can emerge the chastened spirit of an united India."

Notes of the Day.

Spain as Mediator.

Of all the neutral nations, the one of which we have heard the least during the war is Spain, whose place in the European firmament lies so far removed from the interests at stake in the struggle, though she played so important a part in the first Moroccan imbroglio, which might have produced the conflagration that came ten years later. The announcement, however, that the King of Spain has taken the somewhat premature step of offering his services to the belligerents as a mediator, should the need arise, and that His Majesty looks forward to the ultimate peace being signed at Madrid, bring the Spanish Monarch for the first time into prominence. King Alfonso is believed to be anything but pro-German, but the pro-German influences at his court and in the Spanish Government are very strong, and one may be excused for speculating as to how far His Majesty, in making his offer to the belligerent powers, is acting under those influences, who, it is as likely as not, have received an intimation from certain quarters that an offer of mediation would be acceptable to the Central Powers.

Opinions in Spain.

In this connection it is interesting to read the notes of a conversation with a Madrid gentleman, visiting London, which were recently published in the "Manchester Guardian." According to his account the currents of opinion in the country are very clearly defined. As regards the Court, of course, the King, as we have said and as everybody knows, is distinctly not a pro-German and the Queen's sympathies are naturally entirely English. But the Queen-Mother, who wields a powerful influence, leads a strong party which reflects her pro-Austrian sympathies. In the country the pro-Germans are the Carlists and the Clericals, whose journals follow the German lead and accept their explanations. A considerable section of the middle and commercial classes, who have close connections with Germany, are also on the same side. The friends of the Allies are largely among the intellectuals and the workmen. In the opinion of this informant, the case for the Allies has been much better presented in Spain than in any other country. The group of young men of progressive minds who conduct the "Espagna," a brilliantly written Madrid journal, had familiarised the thinking Spaniards with a tempered and reasoned judgment on the issues and the importance to free and decent life and institutions in Europe of the defeat of Germany.

Freedom That is Worth Fighting For.

This group of young men, mostly connected with the University or with scientific work, have gone further. One of them established a publishing business which has issued translations of books, chiefly German, that are of service to the Allies' cause. Most of the writers have been educated in Germany—indeed, this informant said that it was almost the rule that if a man had lived in Germany or could speak German he was on the side of the Allies. He believed that the best method of British propaganda in Spain would be to teach German there. He did not think that Spaniards generally were sympathetic to France. Historical memories and affairs in Morocco were chiefly responsible, but the Radicals looked for inspiration to the great Republic, and the freedom of England was a tradition. A very interesting point in this connection came up in the discussion about Mr. Bernard Shaw's pamphlet. It was used as an asset for the German cause, and one of the "Espagna group" was taunted about it and asked where was the case for England now? He said that the case for England was the existence of that pamphlet.

Where but in a country where the military did not rule and where individual freedom was respected, even in war, could such a criticism have been written and sold publicly? When could Germany show anything like that? A nation with such a broad idea of freedom was worth fighting for.

That is a point we must remember in India, when the war is over!

Napoleon and von Hindenburg.

One of the military critics in the English papers, discussing the probable future developments of the German campaign in the East, has unearthed from Segur's history of the Napoleonic Russian campaign, an interesting passage which has an an apposite application to the present dilemma of the enemy. It runs as follows:—

In the midst of his perplexity at Vitepsk Napoleon occasionally addressed the persons whom he met with such half sentences as "Well! what shall we do? Shall we stay where we are or advance? How it is possible to stop short in the midst of so glorious a career?" He did not wait for their reply, but still kept wandering about, as though looking for something or somebody to terminate his indecision.

If von Hindenburg is not asking himself these questions, we may be sure that the other genera's would like to get a reply similar to that which Napoleon sought.

Munition Workers in the Trenches.

The official Report of the first delegation of munition workers to visit the Front is significant reading. "Once our lads in the shops," runs a sentence in the Report, "realise the need for an overwhelming supply of munitions, they'll work till they drop so that we won't go short." The party has come home more convinced than ever that a prodigious supply of munitions is essential for victory, and a strong appeal is made to the workers at home to do their best to shorten the conflict, and to save the lives of their brothers in the trenches. This Report is the first made by the series of parties, representing munition workmen, who are being sent to the Front. Arrangements have been made for eight parties, consisting of seven representative workers, with one Labour member, of Parliamentary Munitions Committee, attached to each party,—the object being to show the workmen, engaged on war work, the imperative necessity of increasing and accelerating the manufacture of munitions. And the note throughout this first Report lays emphasis on the essential partnership of the "fellow-workmen" in the trenches and in the factories.

The German Failure.

Perhaps the most notable estimate of the war in its present aspect that has come from a neutral quarter is that, a summary of which is contained to-day in a cable from London, which appears in the "New York Times." The writer of this has no doubt of the German failure on all sides, because she has failed to obtain anywhere the decision at which she aimed. That is the crux of the whole situation, which so many neutral observers, dazzled as they are by the fact that Germany has been able to hold her line in the West while she drove her armies into Russia, are usually unable to appreciate. But, as the writer in the "New York Times" points out, the line in the East is so long and vulnerable that Germany dare not withdraw men from it to transfer them to the West where she has now to meet an onslaught for which she is insufficiently equipped so far as numbers are concerned; while, as for the East, Russia has only to bide her time to produce numbers beyond the German power to resist. These considerations are all so axiomatic to us, that it seems at first strange that they should have to be stated in so many words. But that they require to be expounded to the American public is a reminder, that there is still in that country a large section of opinion which believes in the power of the Austro-German combination to win.

Another Neutral View.

It is interesting to read also the estimate of another American writer, published recently summarising the results of the first year of the war and calculating the results of its future course. The writer in question, who is the editor of the New York "Evening Post" is reputed to be the soundest writer on the progress of the war in the American Press. The article in question was written for the "American Review of Reviews." He accords to Germany the fullest value of her year of victory, and the genius of organisation and preparation, as well as the bravery and skill of the armies, which produced it,—the fact that she occupies nearly the whole of Belgium and Poland and a large part of the most highly industrialised part of France, and that she will necessarily take a lot of moving from the territories she has won. The year of German success and Allied failure he attributes wholly to the years of preparation and organisation in the one case, and the want of it in the other.

The German Machine.

Germany's first failure to reach Paris and to deal effectively with Russia was redeemed by the fact that she had an organisation which automatically set to work to remedy every mistake that the initial stage of the war had taught and to profit by every lesson that had been learned. Her machine never stopped working, and behind it was the great national organisation into which her people mechanically fitted themselves, because they had been trained and prepared for it through generations. The Allies on the other hand were unable to follow up the early successes of the Marne and on the Eastern Front because they had nothing behind their organisation for the first shock,—and even that was not ready. That stage was followed in their case by a period of stagnation from which they failed to wake up for months. But again we have the admission that Germany has failed to achieve the decision necessary to ensure ultimate success and can now never achieve it because Germany by her political mistakes roused an idea which united the whole of the Allied nations and crystallised their determination to carry on the war until they have defeated the menace that has produced that ideal. Now Germany is nearing the point of exhaustion, which may come in six months or a year, but is inevitable. And, in the meanwhile, the ideal that she has roused has awakened her adversaries to the extent and reality of the danger, and taught them the lesson of national organisation, by which with the immensely superior resources that they possess, they will ultimately destroy the menace of a German domination of Europe. The writer urges Americans, who are inclined to believe that Germany has won, to remember the position of the ultimately victorious North at the end of the first year of the American Civil War.

New Volume of "The Indian Citizen."

One more useful volume has been added to the excellent "Indian Citizen" edited by Professor Mukerji. The new volume, written by Prof. Mukerji himself, is entitled "Indian Constitutional Documents, 1773-1915" and is evidently designed on the model of the famous volumes of documents for different periods of English history compiled by Stubbs, Prothero, Gardiner, Adams and Stephens. The introduction is devoted to the discussion of the salient points on the rise and growth of the British power in India. Then follow all the important regulating and constituting Acts, from the East India Company Act 1773, down to the Government of India Act of 1912. To enhance the interest of the book, there are interspersed in the series of legislative enactments, speeches, declarations and dispatches which throw light on their historical genesis and the attitude of parties and statesmen towards them. Thus, among the famous speeches included are Pitt's speech on the India Act of 1784 and Lord Morley's and Mr. Asquith's speeches on the Indian Councils Bill 1909. The inclusion of important Government of India Resolutions constitutes another interesting feature,—the latest of these included in the book being the Resolution on local self-government issued in April last. It is needless to add that, containing as it does much useful material, the volume will be invaluable to those for whom it is intended.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and Staff arrived in Bombay at 3-30 p.m. yesterday from Poona, having visited Lohgad Fort that morning. Their Excellencies on arrival visited the Women's War and Relief Fund Head Office. Lord Willingdon then visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital.

A farewell dinner was given to Sir Harcourt Butler at the Viceregal Lodge last night. Amongst those present were his Excellency the Viceroy, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab and Lady O'Dwyer, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ali Imam, Sir William Clark, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir William Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Sir Pardey and Lady Lukis, Mr. Sharp, Sir William Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Hailey, M. Nabokoff, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Muddiman, Major and Mrs. Spence and Major and Mrs. Hepper.

Sir Harcourt Butler will leave to-day on tour and his dates thereafter will be: Nainital 7th, 8th, and 9th October, Delhi from 10th to 13th, Lucknow 14th to 17th, Benares 18th, and Calcutta 19th and 20th. He will sail for Rangoon on the 20th and arrive there on the 24th.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave Simla on the 11th inst. and will visit Karachi, Bombay, Panchmari, Calcutta, Ranchi and return to Delhi on the 2nd November.

There will be important changes in the personnel of the Imperial Legislative Council before the commencement of the cold weather sessions. Among the members who will resign their seats are Sir William Vincent and Mr. Kershaw. Pandit Sunder Lal is about to resign his seat and Mr. Biss will presumably follow suit. A successor will be appointed to Mr. Carr as official additional member for Madras.

SUBMARINE MENACE.

POSSIBILITY OF CHECKING PRESENT ACTIVITY.

Discussing the statement of the German naval writer, Captain Perseus, that the biggest enemy of the submarine is the torpedo boat destroyer, the current number of the "Journal of Commerce" admits that the high speed and rapid manoeuvring of torpedo-boat destroyers make it extremely difficult for a submarine to do anything but remain totally submerged when in their vicinity. However much the speed of submarine vessels may be increased, it will always be possible to build surface ships with greater speed, and supplied with quick-firing guns and a strengthened bow suitable for ramming, whose special duty it will be to destroy submarines. These boats would not be difficult to design or build, and might aptly be called "submarine destroyers."

"The British Admiralty," adds the "Journal of Commerce," "have been quite successful in meeting the submarine menace as we know it to-day, and when the facts are revealed we venture to think it will be found that the mosquito craft have played a large part in this. The torpedo has always been the weapon of the weak, and with its slow speed, compared with that of the gun, can never be as effective a weapon. With an abundance of submarine destroyers, the torpedo—even when handled in a submarine—will be relegated to its true place in naval warfare, and the gun remain supreme, as it does at present."

In response to the School Syndicate's appeal for funds for a Science Laboratory his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has been pleased to grant a generous donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Muslim High School, Ambala City.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

RECEIVED ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN ARTOIS

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

The Bulgarian Premier only received the Russian ultimatum at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

A telegram from Athens says six German aviators have arrived in Sofia and that German skilled labourers are leaving Constantinople for Bulgaria.

An important conference of Italian cabinet ministers, attended by General Porro specially called from the front, has met at Rome, in connection, it is understood, with the Balkan crisis.

Sir John French reports that on Sunday afternoon the enemy commenced heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks against British trenches between the quarries of Varnelles and Hulluch road. All attacks were repulsed with severe loss to enemy.

Further progress has been made in Artois, while there is comparative lull in Champagne. The French have occupied important cross-roads at Hill 119.

A French air-squadron dropped 40 large bombs on Sabrons and Metz railway station. Other aeroplanes attacked railway lines, junctions and stations behind the German front.

The Petrograd communiqué again indicates the increasing effectiveness of the Russian artillery and the vigour of their infantry attacks, resulting in the capture of a number of villages and some hundreds of German prisoners at various points on the front, while the pressure of the Russians westward is evidenced by their crossing the River Styr at several places between Prinsk and Rovno.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The tenure of the appointments of Major R. T. C. Calvert, 120th Infantry, as Brigade-Major, Jhelum Brigade, and of Captain T. C. Gatty, 69th Punjabees, as Brigade-Major, Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade, has been extended until further orders.

The following appointments have been approved:

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Thornton, 16th Cavalry and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. C. Holman, C.M.G., D.S.O., 16th Cavalry to be commandant and Second-in-Command respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Stack, 33rd Cavalry Second-in-Command and Major H. R. Hopewood, 33rd Cavalry, Squadron Commander, to be Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively.

PROGRESS IN ARTOIS CONTINUED.

ULTIMATUM RECEIVED BY BULGARIA ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

RECEIVED BY BULGARIA.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.

Dr. Radoslavoff only received the ultimatum at four o'clock on Monday afternoon.

GERMAN AVIATORS ARRIVE IN SOFIA.

SKILLED LABOURERS LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE FOR BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A telegram from Athens says six German aviators have arrived in Sofia, and that German skilled labourers are leaving Constantinople for Bulgaria.

CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN CABINET MINISTERS.

DISCUSSION ON BALKAN SITUATION.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The "Matin" says that there has been an important conference in Rome, attended by the Premier, the Ministers for War, Marine, Foreign Affairs and Treasury, and the Under-Secretary of State for Munitions.

General Porro was specially called from the front to take part in the discussion which, it is understood, concerned the Balkans.

ENTENTE'S DECISION TO AID SERVIA.

BULGARIA INFORMED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 2nd October:

The "Temps" states that the representatives of the Entente have informed Bulgaria of the Entente's decision to aid Servia should Bulgaria attack her.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Corriere Della Sera" says that it is believed that the leaders of the agrarian party have sufficient influence with the rural population to persuade the people to oppose an unpopular anti-Servian war.

GERMAN TAUBE IN RUMANIA.

The "Agence Balkanes" correspondent at Bukharest states that a German taube flew over Calafort on Thursday. A Rumanian aeroplane flying towards Servia fired upon it whereupon the taube changed its course and landed at Palanka south-east of Sofia.

PRINCE RUPERT'S FRANTIC APPEAL.

Prince Rupert of Bavaria is making frantic appeals for reinforcements but realises that he is fighting a lost cause and is subject to fits of violent and extreme depression.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The Government has decided that the new naval programme shall include fast battle cruisers.

SPAIN'S OFFER OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICES

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Belgian official statement says that the enemy on October 2nd demonstrated in front of Dixmude throwing over 400 bombs into the trenches. The enemy gained a footing in the sap but were immediately driven out.

The Brussels correspondent of "Journal Des Desats" writing on September 30th says all guns of the Namur fortications have been sent to the German front with strong reinforcements of troops.

The "Morning Post's" Madrid correspondent has sent a statement by the Premier, Senor Datch, that Spain maintaining her neutrality, places her diplomatic services at the disposal of either group of belligerents, if required. "It is my hope and the King's that the world peace will be signed at Madrid."

Replying to the Bristol Recruiting Committees' querry as to the numbers required to bring the local regiments up to the establishment, Lord Kitchener wired:—8,000; adding, "Your earnest endeavours to raise men to make up the deficiency are requested and they will be much appreciated."

A Berlin official communiqué accuses a French airman of bombing the neutral city of Luxemberg.

EFFECTIVE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES CAPTURED.

HUNDREDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.

The communiqué again indicates increasing effectiveness of the Russian artillery and the vigour of their infantry attacks, resulting in the capture of a number of villages and some hundreds of German prisoners at various points on the Front, while the pressure of the Russians westward is evidenced by their crossing the River Styr at several places between Prinsk and Rovno.

A hurricane of artillery fire near Dvinsk including that of eight-inch guns enabled the Germans to capture trenches but the enemy in their turn were unable to withstand a hail of Russian shells and fled after losing enormously, the Russians reoccupying the trenches.

Altogether five hundred Germans were made prisoners by the Russians when the latter stormed with the bayonet villages halfway between Dvinsk and Vilna and the vicinity of the Kovel-Sarny Railway.

WELL-KNOWN THEATRICAL MANAGER DEAD.

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The death is announced of the theatrical manager Mr. George Edwardes.

The death of Mr. George Edwardes at the age of 63, removes from the theatrical world of England one of the most remarkable figures that has adorned it for the past two generations. Mr. Edwardes was the King of musical comedy. He did not invent it as some people believe. He did not even rise originally to fame by it, as is generally supposed. He was a well-known figure in the theatrical world before he took up musical comedy and others were the first to discover its money-making possibilities. But George Edwardes, then as ever, was quick to seize upon an idea that others had originated and to make more of it than anyone else. He was associated with the Gaiety first in its old days in the early 'eighties, when Nellie Farren and Fred. Leslie, with Meyer Lutz as composer and conductor, used to draw all London. Edwardes was then no more than a business manager, but a very shrewd one. His first coup was, when the Empire was in difficulties, and he, having some connection with its business management, knew exactly what was going on. Shareholders used to come to him for information as to the state of affairs and Edwardes' uniform advice to them, given in close confidence, was to sell out. This advice, lost nothing by the lugubrious tones in which he always spoke, whether the subject was a joyful or a dismal one, and was eagerly followed. In the meanwhile, Edwardes had instructed his brokers to buy up every share that came on the market. In this way he collared the control of the Empire and proceeded to make of it the enormously successful concern that it has been ever since. In much the same way, by a shrewd manipulation of shares, he ultimately secured the controlling interest in the Gaiety and was quick to realise, when the first musical comedies,—notably "Morocco Bound," a really excellent production, and some less meritorious American productions,—achieved success that the old burlesques had had their day, and that, if the Gaiety was to be kept going a change of fare was demanded. His first venture was "In Town," a musical piece, the attraction of which lay chiefly in the quaint atmosphere produced by people in purely modern costume performing an ordinary comedy of modern life in London, to the accompaniment of songs, duets, concerted pieces and eccentric dances. "In Town" had a longer run than had been enjoyed by any of the old burlesques, and Mr. Edwardes began to extend his operations to the other theatres, beginning with "The Gaiety Girl," the first of the "Girl" series, which was written by Jimmie Davis, the famous Owen Hall,—who afterwards was the author of so many plays of this class,—composed by Lionel Moncton and half a dozen other composers, and produced by half the stage managers and ballet masters of London. Then came "The Geisha," which was something of a return to the old style of Comic Opera, and much more ambitious musically, and was followed by a series of pieces of a similar character at the theatre which the American Mr. Daly had built and failed to make a success of, and which remained thereafter permanently in Mr. Edwardes' hands. At times Mr. Edwardes' operations were so extensive that he had half-a-dozen pieces running at different theatres at the same time. Other managers, Tom B. Davis and Frank Curzon—to name only two, came and went, they had their day and disappeared, but George Edwardes went on apparently for ever, and as one rival manager after another disappeared, George Edwardes swallowed up the theatres that they failed to hold. Only one other manager was ever known to get the better of him and that was Tom Davis, who leased the Adelphi and the Apollo in one day and released them the same day through a third party to Edwardes, making a profit of some £400 a week for two years on the transaction, a fact that caused Edwardes almost to weep tears when he discovered how he had been let in.

Edwardes had no genius himself for stage productions but he knew how to use other people who had, and he was an unfailing judge, not only of a good producer but of a type of beauty that would bring people to his theatres, and he never lost any time in appropriating, no matter at what cost an artiste that another manager had discovered. Above all it was his shrewd business mind that brought him success. He knew the value of everything and he never admitted a failure. He could afford to stand an initial failure and many instances could be quoted of pieces, notably many of his greatest successes at the Gaiety, which became ultimately successful by being brightened up and recast after the first production, and more or less thrust upon the public by sheer persistence. He was an absolutely hard man of business and never was known to allow sentimental considerations to affect his mind when dealing with his artistes, so far as the business of the theatre was concerned, but outside that he was a warm-hearted man who was kind and generous to his friends and was never loth to pay for good value. He was never meagre in the matter of salaries, a fact that was one of the secrets of his success in getting and keeping good artistes, and as long as they stayed with him he treated them handsomely.

He must have made an enormous fortune by his productions and lived in generous style. He was a great patron of the Turf and was very successful with his horses. He had great social ambitions which were only partially realised, but he is said to have realised the proudest moment of his life when, having obtained a commission in a militia regiment, he was presented as "Lieutenant." George Edwardes at a Levee to King Edward, much to that monarch's astonishment and huge delight.

FURTHER PROGRES IN ARTOIS.

FRENCH OCCUPY IMPORTANT CROSS-ROADS.

FRENCH AIR-SQUADRON'S ACTIVITIES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Oct. 4.

Further progress has been made in Artois, while there is a comparative lull in Champagne. The features of the communiqué are that the French progress has continued in the Givenchy wood and at Hill 119 where we occupied important cross roads, incessant cannonades in which trench mortars played an important part in the districts of Quennevieres and Nouvron, while there were reciprocal bombardments in Champagne in the neighbourhood of Navarin.

Two German counter-attacks were repulsed northward of Mesnil.

An air squadron dropped forty large bombs on Sabrons and the railway station at Metz. Other French aeroplanes attacked railway lines, junctions and stations behind the German front.

TRENCH TO TRENCH FIGHTING IN ARTOIS.

HOT ARTILLERY DUELS SOUTH OF SOMME AND NORTH OF AISNE.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The communiqué says fighting from trench to trench continued all day in Artois on the crests South of the Givenchy woods. The enemy regained footing on the crossing of five roads but repeated and violent counter-attacks were everywhere else repulsed.

A hot artillery duel and trench-engine fighting occurred South of the Somme and North of the Aisne.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down in our lines and the airmen were captured.

ENEMY ATTACKS IN VERMELLES AND HULLUCH.

REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSS TO THEM.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French says that yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries of Vermelles and Hulluch road.

The attacks were pressed with determination but failed to reach our trenches. All were repulsed with severe loss to enemy.

LATER.

The despatch from Field-Marshal French adds that further northward the enemy recaptured a greater portion of the Hohenzollern redoubts. The remainder of the Front is unchanged.

BRITISH FLYING CORPS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Field-Marshal French in an Army Order expresses his appreciation of the valuable work of the Flying Corps in the great battle.

He recognises that adverse weather necessitated flying low under a heavy gunfire and especially thanks the Corps for its plucky work in co-operation with artillery and also in photographing and dropping bombs on the communications.

HOW GERMANY HAS FAILED.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

TIMELY RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "New York Times" in a letter says the Teutons with 115 millions of people have challenged 235 millions. Germany trusted that Teutonic strategy would accomplish miracles. Germany at the outset had the numerical advantage and had to win, if she won at all, before her adversaries had settled down to the contest.

EVERY EFFORT BAFFLED.

Her every effort has been baffled and no great military decision has been won. Her territorial gains in Russia require holding by a line so long and so vulnerable that to weaken it by transferring men to the west would invite disaster. Russia has only to bid her time to produce numbers beyond Germany's power to resist. In every other way Germany has failed her airships and her submarine frightfulness have all failed. She is reduced to the arithmetic of killing. In that direction lies certain and utter defeat. No wonder the thought has occurred in Berlin of defending Germany on the Rhine.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA.

The "Morning Post" finds Russia's ultimatum timely and appropriate. Bulgaria must choose now and may well reflect that the fulfilment of whatever promises the Teutons have made on the highly improbable hypothesis that they intend to fulfil them is dependent on the Teutonic success.

BRITISH ADVANCE AND GREEK MOBILISATION.

The paper then refers to the Greek mobilisation and the British advance towards Baghdad and adds the control of the sea is the main element in the situation. Unless Germany defeats the British fleet she cannot win the war.

CHAOS IN GERMAN SUBMARINE PERSONNEL.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Washington correspondent says that despatches from the American Government's representative in Europe just published in Washington show that a state of confusion and dismay bordering on chaos prevails among the German submarine personnel. The British methods of dealing with submarines lately have been brilliantly successful.

BLOCKADE A GHASTLY FAILURE.

The German Government have suppressed the facts and it is inferred that there will be a great sensation when the truth becomes widely circulated in the Central Empires. It is not doubted in Washington that the real reason for Count Bernstorff's statement that German submarine policy would be so modified in future that all liners would be safe, was that the so-called "blockade" had proved a ghastly failure. The American Admiralty have been confirmed in their belief that capital ships have not lost their value and the proposal to increase submarine and decrease Dreadnought construction has for ever been crushed. America will imitate British methods of protection against submarines.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION IN ARGONNE.

The "Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent says news has been received that the Germans are concentrating troops in Argonne for an attack on a large scale.

"GUN-PLANES" NOW IN USE.

A French communique states:—"Our gun-planes have carried out a bombardment of German lines."

"The Times" explains that a gun-plane is a biplane fitted with small Hotckkish in addition to the ordinary machine-gun. The machine was first tried in January and has since been improved and is able now to bombard towns from the air. Many are now in use.

(Continued from Column 6.)

for the purposes of an eccentric operation on the Dvina. We must give the greatest credit to the Grand Duke for contriving, when he was so hard pressed along the whole of his front, to assemble forces at Vilna, and to hold this region during the critical days. Much praise also is due to General Ruzzky for his worrying tactics which used up Below and caused the Germans to undertake many useless marches and countermarches. But in the main the fault seems to have rested in the poor strategy of the German Higher Command, which displayed little foresight, made bad use of the mass of troops at its command, and by seeing too many things at a time, threw away an opportunity which may never recur.

Truly for Napoleonic strokes a Napoleon is needed. For want of such a stupendous if often inconvenient personage on the German side we have seen ordinary strategy carried out by ordinary generals with extremely poor results.

GER...

His Imperial Maj... All the Russias has plac... head of his valiant Armies, ... his illustrious predecessors ... a new chapter in the histo... paign opens, writes the M... pondent of "The Times."

We do not know precisely the ... which have brought about certain ch... in the Russian higher command, mot... the substitution of General Alexieff ... General Yanushkevitch as Chief of the ... General Staff, but we can very well understand that in a contest which now de... mands such immense sacrifices, not only from the Russian Army, but from the Russian people, the place of the Tsar is at the head of his Armies, and that no one, no matter how eminent and distinguished, can altogether possess the authority which belongs to him as Head of the State.

WILL THE STRATEGY BE CHANGED?

Some people think that the change implies a Kutusoff and a Borodino. It is not necessary to arrive at such conclusions. The conduct of an indispensable retreat by the Grand Duke Nicholas and his Army Commanders has been most masterly, and although the intrigues and mystifications which surround all Higher Commands in the field are unknown to us, we all here in England place the greatest confidence in the Grand Duke and believe that he has been playing the correct game in mighty difficult circumstances. After a period of terrible anxiety he has reunited his Northern and Central Armies, or has almost done so, and the moment of greatest danger is passed. We all know something about the masses of men and munitions which Russia is preparing for a renewal of the campaign later on, and we find it hard to credit that the destinies of the Russian Empire will take second place to a question of military prestige which may ruin everything. September 14 is the anniversary of the entry of Napoleon into Moscow, and the Kaiser is as far behind his eminent prototype in dates as he is in some other particulars. The Russians have been able to refuse their enemy the decisive battle which he pines for, and they have held their Armies together. Nothing but the event will convince us that the appearance of the Tsar at the front implies, in the general conduct of the campaign a change for which the moment is not yet ripe.

THE RUSSIAN LINE.

Alexeieff is now Chief of Staff, with Generals Ruzzky, Evert, and Ivanoff in command of the three great groups of Armies, each of which faces its opposite number on the German side. The Russian line runs from Riga through Dvinsk, west of Vilna, to the Merezanka. Here the Vilna group must, by now, connect with the right of the Russian Army which defended the Narew and is now back across the Niemen, and the line is continued for the moment through Skidel and Volkovisk to the marshes about Drogitchin. The marshland is held, and to the south of it Ivanoff's Armies stand west of the line Rovno-Tarnopol and Mielnica on the Dnieper. The marshland is an inconvenience for both sides, but the Russians hold it, and though the town of Pinsk may fall, they have still to be turned out of all this difficult tract.

The fortune of war is variable, but considering the extraordinarily unfavourable conditions under which the retreat from the Vistula began, we could not wish, from a broad strategical point of view, to find the Russian Armies better placed than they are now. Short of some serious mistake, of which the Grand Duke has hitherto shown no sign, the Russians can now carry out an orderly and quiet retreat, fighting where they please, and for as long as it pleases them, until the wet season, which has already begun, and then the snow, imposes a halt upon the German Armies, leaving them for winter quarters a devastated country.

GERMAN STRATEGY.

Why have the Germans failed to profit better by an unequalled opportunity? Why have they only taken towns and not armies? These things can only be known when the secrets of the Higher Command stand revealed, but it can now certainly be questioned why, during two critical months of this great crisis of the war, a mass of Austro-German troops remained quiescent in Galicia and were not drawn upon for the profit of the decisive operation. When we ascertained beyond all reasonable doubt that this mass of troops had not moved, and that no part of it had been transferred to the Vilna front, we were relieved of a great anxiety, for it seemed probable that, in their absence, the weight at Vilna was inadequate to break through and seriously threaten the Russian retreat. There it at present no reason shown why a defensive attitude should not have been assumed in Galicia, and part of the forces here transferred by rail to Kovno and the north. Ivanoff's Armies had been badly hit and might have been held in respect by weaker forces than those left in Galicia, and it will be interesting to learn, later on, why the principal was sacrificed to the accessory.

When the moment of crisis arrived we found only von Eichhorn's Army ready for the advance on Vilna. This army had suffered much in the assault on Kovno, and part of it was required to attack the Niemen between Kovno and Grodno. Consequently it was insufficiently strong, while von Below's neighbouring Army, destined probably to aid it was drawn away to the north

(Continued in Column 5.)

R ON RECRUITING.

TION

LURE.

PEAR TO HAVE SHOT EIR BOLT."

(Later than the Mail.)

Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener made ents in the House of Commons and in House of Lords on September 15. Lord Kitchener's statement was comprehen-ve in character, covering practically all the war areas. Lord Kitchener announced that there were eleven new British divisions in France and that Germany "appears almost to have shot her bolt" in Russia. Lord Kitchener also spoke on the question of National Service.

The announcement made by Lord Crewe on September 14, that Lord Kitchener "would make a statement similar to those which he had made on former occasions" had the effect of attracting a full attendance to the Upper House on the afternoon of September 15. The diplomatic and other galleries were also crowded, many well-known persons being present.

Lord Kitchener in his statement said:—

For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the west has been practically unchanged. This does not mean there has been any relaxation of active work on the part of the forces in the field, for the continuous local fighting that has taken place all along the line has called for a display of incessant vigilance.

Meanwhile our positions have been much strengthened, not only by a careful elaboration of the system of trench fortification that already existed, but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines. The Germans have recently on several occasions used gas and liquid fire, and have bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells, but these forms of attack, lacking, as they now do, the element of surprise, have failed in their offensive value, owing to the steps taken by us to counteract the effect of these pernicious methods employed by the enemy.

As the new armies became trained and ready to take the field considerable reinforcements have been sent out to join Sir John French's command, and your lordships will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops, which he has communicated to me. He writes:—

"The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line and in the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their place in the line."

These new divisions have now had the opportunity of acquiring by experience of actual warfare that portion of the necessary training of a soldier which it was impossible to give them in this country, and which, once acquired, will enable them effectively to take their place in the line with the rest of the British Army.

With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eleven divisions, Field Marshal French has been able to extend his lines and take over from the French Army approximately 17 miles of additional front.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Throughout the summer months the French troops have fully held their own along their extended line of front, and in some places, notably near Arras and in Alsace, have made substantial progress. In the struggle around Arras early in June they captured the whole of the heights Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, as well as a number of strongly fortified villages around this high ground, thereby securing an area of great tactical importance in view of future operations.

In Alsace a number of dominating eminences have been wrested from the enemy, and have been subsequently held in face of formidable counter-attacks. One particularly commanding summit, which overlooks the left bank of the Rhine in this quarter, and which had been the scene of continuous encounters for many months, has, after changing hands many times, rested finally in the possession of our Ally.

The French trenches along the entire front have been developed and strengthened, and now everywhere present a network of almost impregnable fortifications.

Of this I have been able to satisfy myself during the visit which I was lately able to pay to the Allies' front at the invitation of General Joffre, when I was profoundly impressed with the high state of efficiency and morale exhibited by the French Army. It was evident that the officers and men recognised that the only possible termination to the war is to inflict on the enemy a thorough defeat, and that their resolution to do this was never firmer or more intense.

Our Ally's aircraft have been particularly active. They have carried out numerous effective raids on a large scale, penetrating far into hostile territory.

GERMANY'S OBJECTIVE IN RUSSIA.

Turning to the eastern theatre, the enemy, taking advantage of their central position, since early in June, have been employing a very large proportion of their forces in strenuous efforts to crush our Russian Ally. In the prosecution of these operations the Germans, in addition to their great numerical superiority developed a vastly preponderating artillery, which enabled them to force the Russians from their defences.

The German objective was evidently to destroy the Russian Army force "in being" and thus set free large numbers of their troops for action elsewhere, but as in the case, of many other plans arranged by the German Staff during this war, there has been a signal failure to carry out the original intentions.

In the history of this war few episodes will stand out more prominently and more creditably than the masterly manner in which the Russian forces, distributed along a line of some 750 miles, have been handled while facing the violent assault of an enemy, greatly superior not only in numbers but especially in guns and munitions. The success of this great rearguard action has been rendered possible by the really splendid fighting qualities of the Russian soldier, who, in every case where actual contact has taken place, has shown himself infinitely superior to his adversary.

WHICH HAS SUFFERED MORE.

It is these fighting qualities of the men of the Russian Army which have empowered her able generals and competent staff to carry out the immensely difficult operation of the retirement of the whole line over some 100 to 200 miles, without allowing the enemy to break through at any point, or by surrounding their forces to bring about a tactical position which might have involved the surrender of a considerable portion of the Russian Army.

Thus we see the Russian Army remaining to-day intact as a fighting force. It has doubtless suffered severely from the hard fighting to which it has been subjected during recent months, but the German forces have also had to pay a heavy toll for their advance into Russia, and who will venture to say, until the present grips are relaxed, which of the armies has suffered the more?

ADVANCE SLOWING-UP.

It must not be forgotten that Russia, with her vast territory, has always been able ultimately to envelop and annihilate the largest invading armies. In this she is certainly no less capable to-day than she was a century ago.

As regards the net result, all the Germans can place to their credit is that at enormous sacrifice they have captured certain fortresses. But our recent experience shows that the best fortifications, and practically the only ones that can effectively resist the new machinery of war, are those which can be quickly dug deep in the soil. Such trenches to-day form better defences than the most carefully fortified places of which engineers, until lately, were so proud.

The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. Their advance into Russia, which at one time was carried out at an average daily rate of approximately five miles, has now diminished to less than one mile a day, and we see forces which they boastingly described as defeated and broken troops flying before them, still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line and, in some places, indeed, turning on the hated invaders of their territory and inflicting heavy losses upon them.

The Russian Army, far from falling out of the fighting lists, as Germany fondly hoped would be the case, is still a powerful and undefeated unit, and the determination and confidence of the troops, fortified by an increasing supply of munitions, have only risen in proportion to the strain which has been imposed upon them.

In this momentous hour of stress his Imperial Majesty the Czar has taken the executive command of his armies in the field. The enthusiasm created by this step will serve to concentrate all the energies of his officers and men on driving back the invaders and preventing them from reaching any vital portion of the Empire.

STRATEGIC FAILURE.

To sum up, we may fairly say that while the Germans have prevailed, by sheer weight of guns and at immense cost to themselves, in forcing back the Russian front, nothing but barren territory and evacuated fortresses has been gained. Thus their strategy has clearly failed, and the victories they claim may only prove, as military history has so often demonstrated, to be defeats in disguise.

Referring to Italy Lord Kitchener said: Under the inspiring leadership of their King, and assisted by General Cadorna, the Italians now occupy strategic positions of first-rate importance.

GALLIPOLI GAINS.

On the Gallipoli Peninsula operations were carried on during June against the Turkish position. Several Turkish trenches were captured and our own lines appreciably advanced and positions consolidated. Considerable reinforcements having arrived a surprise landing on a large scale at Suvla Bay was successfully accomplished on August 6 without any serious opposition.

At the same time an attack was launched by the Australian and New Zealand Corps from the Anzac position, and a strong offensive delivered from Cape Helles in the direction of Krithia. In this latter action the French troops played a prominent part, and showed to high advantage their usual gallantry and fine fighting qualities. The attack from Anzac, after a series of hotly contested actions, was carried to the summit of Sari Bair and Chunuk Bair, which are the dominating positions in this area.

The arrival of transports and the disembarkation of troops at Suvla Bay was designed to enable these troops to support this attack. Unfortunately, however, the advance from Suvla Bay was not developed quickly enough, and the movement forward was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two miles and a half. The result was that the troops from Anzac were unable to retain their position on the crest of the hills, and after being repeatedly counter-attacked were ordered to withdraw to positions lower down. These positions, however, have been effectively consolidated, and now, joining with the line occupied by the Suvla Bay, force, form a connected front of more than twelve miles.

SUMMIT TOO STRONG.

From the latter position a further attack on the Turkish entrenchments was delivered on August 21, but after several hours' sharp fighting it was not found possible to gain the summit of the hills occupied by the enemy, and the intervening space being unsuitable for defence, the troops were withdrawn to their original position. Since then comparative quiet has prevailed and a much-needed rest has been given to our troops.

In the course of these operations the gallantry and resourcefulness of the Australian and New Zealand troops frequently formed the subject of eulogy in Sir Ian Hamilton's reports. General Birdwood and his staff have greatly distinguished themselves, both in planning and conducting the operations of the Australian and New Zealand Corps, whose activities have been marked by constant success.

It is not easy to appreciate at their full value the enormous difficulties which have attended the operations in the Dardanelles, or the fine temper with which our troops have met them.

There is now abundant evidence of the process of demoralisation having set in among the German-led (or rather, German-driven) Turks, due, no doubt, to their extremely heavy losses and the progressive failure of their resources.

It is only fair to acknowledge that, judged from the humane point of view, the methods of warfare pursued by the Turks are vastly superior to those which have disgraced their German masters.

Throughout the campaign the co-operation of the Fleet has been intensely valuable, and the concerted action between the sister services has been in every way, and in the highest degree, satisfactory.

Lord Kitchener also referred to the highly successful issue of the Euphrates Expedition, to General Botha's "brief and brilliant campaign" and to the East African successes.

THE NEED FOR MEN.

As I have informed your lordships, some of the new armies are already in the field and others will quickly follow them on service abroad. The response of the country to the calls for recruits to form these armies has been little short of marvellous, but it must be borne in mind that the provision of men to maintain the forces in the field depends in a great degree on a large and continuous supply of recruits.

The provision to keep up their strength during 1916 has caused us anxious thought, which has been accentuated and rendered more pressing by the recent falling off in the numbers coming forward to enlist, although every effort has been made to obtain our requirements under the present system.

I am sure we all fully realise that the strength of the armies we are sending out to fight must be fully maintained to the very end. To fulfill this purpose we shall require a large addition in the numbers of recruits joining, and the problem how to secure an adequate supply of men, and thus ensure the field force being kept up to its full strength, is engaging our close attention, and will, I hope, very soon receive a practical solution.

The returns of the National Registration Act, which will be shortly available, will, no doubt, give us a basis on which to calculate the resources of the country and determine the numbers which will be available for the Army after providing for the necessary services of the country as well as those of our munition works.

Whatever decision may be arrived at in the full light of the facts before us must undoubtedly be founded on our military requirements for the prosecution of the war, and the protection of our shores, and will be the result of an impartial inquiry as to how we can most worthily fulfill our national obligations.

Although there has been a falling-off in the number of recruits, I do not draw from this fact any conclusion unfavourable to the resolution and spirit of the country. On the contrary, I think now, as I have always thought that the manner in which all classes have responded to the call of patriotism is magnificent, and I do not for one instant doubt that, whatever sacrifices may prove to be necessary to bring this gigantic war to a successful conclusion will be cheerfully undertaken by our people.

WAR NAMES FOR BABIES.

The Rev. T. J. McKitterick asks the advice of the "Manchester Guardian" on this question. A London paper stated the other day that "the babe has yet to be found who has been saddled with the name of Gallipoli or Dardanelles." The baptismal register in Mr. McKitterick's church already (since April) reveals the following names: Ivy Dardanella, Lily Louvain, Lucy Tania, and Monsolene. While the first and last of these names sound quite euphonious, Mr McKitterick asks if a clergyman is powerless to protect a baby from being burdened through life with Lucy Tania.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

SCENE IN COURT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COONOOR, Oct. 4.

Miss Marie Reilly being examined as the first prosecution witness, said she was enticed away by her cousin Miss Violet Reilly, who made her believe that by leaving her house she would have a large share of her father's property worth about Rs. 2,500. On 19th August last, at Miss Violet's desire she went to Eagan's Hotel at 10 in the morning with her clothes, but did not find the carriage which Miss Violet promised to arrange for her. She, thereupon, walked on to the club. The carriage overtook her. The driver said it was for her and asked her to get in. She was taken to Star Villa, Wellington. Mrs. Newman's residence. Mrs. Newman was a stranger to her, but was kind to her for three days. Miss Violet visited her that afternoon and left two hours later, but did not tell her anything special. She left her house on Wednesday and on Saturday she was removed to Connemara Cottage, Coonoor, at midnight She was accompanied by Mrs. Newman, her son and daughter, with a cart-load of things badly packed.

GIVEN SOMETHING TO DRINK.

She was given something to drink before she he left Star Villa, which made her head and inside burn. As they were going, things began to fall down near the Soldier's Home, but two soldiers helped them to put them up again. When the soldiers asked where they were going, Mrs. Newman said they were going for a moonlight walk. The soldiers remarked that the night was dark and there was no moon that night. All slept in one and the same room. Two days after they had been in Connemara Cottage Mrs. Newman gave her bad pictures to see and bad books to read. She also said that a nice young man wanted to be introduced to her. First the accused and some others including Miss Violet Reilly used to frequent her. One night the first accused went to her alone. Mrs. Newman gave her something to drink.

At this stage, witness wanted to say something private and she was permitted to write out her evidence, which was in connection with the charge under section 376.

Continuing, the witness said that she was in her night dress. The effects of drink lasted two hours. Rangaswami went away. Witness cried bitterly and apprised Mrs. Newman of these facts who said it was nothing. Witness determined to return to her house.

CONFINED IN A GODOWN FOR THREE DAYS.

Next morning witness dressed herself and went to the garden. Mrs. Newman not only did not permit her to go home, but asked her to undress and witness had no option but to be in night dress. She was first locked up in the bed room, but was subsequently consigned to a godown, where she was kept for three days rolled in a mat. The police and her sister afterwards rescued her.

Witness mentioned that the Saits' sons used to visit Mrs. Newman's house. The Cochin Rajah's agent had also been there. Mrs. Newman wanted her to write a note to the Rajah's agent for Rs. 50. The Agent wrote back saying he would not give money unless she went to the place. The second accused made her reply that she would not go unless the money was sent. The police then searched Mrs. Newman's house and rescued her.

Miss A. Reilly was next called. She gave a similar account of the case.

WITNESS FAINTS.

Some sensation was caused when the next witness Miss Violet was called and examined. As she was asked to swear, she fainted and fell down and the effect was such that medical aid had to be obtained. She was carried out of court in an unconscious state. Two water-women, a cook and one Mrs. Quinn were next examined.

COONOR, Oct. 5.

In the abduction case to-day, Miss Violet Reilly who fainted deposed: I know Rungaswamy and I have known him since I was sixteen years of age. I was an intimate friend of his. I have known Marie Reilly and also her brother and sister. I sent a message to Marie on the 11th August by a little boy to call Marie Reilly's ayah. The ayah came and saw me a little above West's shop and a little below the cottage. I told the ayah to tell Marie it was a good thing for her to run away and that a carriage would be waiting for her at Hillgrove Hotel side. I gave no other intimation. I had spoken to Rungaswamy about Marie leaving the house. Rungaswamy pitied Marie Reilly as she had been ill-treated by her sister. I know nothing about the carriage which took Marie Reilly. Rungaswamy was to have sent the carriage and I know nothing about it further. It was prearranged that Rungaswamy should be there on the morning of the 11th August. At Starvilla I did not see Marie Reilly. I saw Marie Reilly later at Starvilla on one day after I had met her at Coonoor. I went to Starvilla with Rungaswamy on one occasion. I went inside Starvilla and Rungaswamy stayed outside. I was there only for 10 minutes and saw Mrs. Newman and Marie. I only asked Mrs. Newman how Marie was getting on. I stayed for ten minutes and went back to Ootacamund in the motor car of Rungaswamy. About 10 days later I went to Starvilla and saw no one. I did not know what happened to Marie. I next heard of Marie after she had been taken back home. After Marie disappeared I lived in Ootacamund. I used to stay at Clifton at Barlow's Road. I used to go with Rungaswamy several times in the car. I have been very often to Clifton with Rungaswamy. I used to go late in the evening to Coonoor from Ootacamund and Rungaswamy used to meet me at the railway station with the car and we used to drive up. The car used to be left at the entrance of Clifton near Conemara Cottage. One night Rungaswamy came to see me along with a tall Indian. I have met Mrs. Newman only once at Starvilla and I do not know her intimately. During the conversation with Marie I told her, if she stopped with her relations, i.e., her brother and sister, they would do her out of her share of her father's property. I do not know the properties' worth. I met Rungaswamy. I spoke to Rungaswamy with regard to my visit to the cottage where Marie Reilly lived. Rungaswamy pitied Marie all through. Rungaswamy thought to get Marie away as he had no good feeling towards her brother or sister. I thought I would give my cousin uncomfortable moment as I had no good feeling towards my cousin. Rungaswamy told me that he would marry me.

The Hon. C. Vijiaraghavachariar on return from Simla, is expected to conduct cross-examination on behalf of the defence.

INDIAN WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Children paddling with wounded Indian Soldiers.

LAWS OF FATIGUE.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND INTENSITY OF WORK.

The scientists of the British Association are often accused of neglecting the human factor in their discussions, but at the final sitting at Manchester, they took workpeople seriously into consideration as human beings.

"Fatigue from the Economic Standpoint" was the subject of a report by a committee to the Economical Science Section. It dealt with all the conditions of factory hygiene, and remarked that scientific management had perhaps not spent enough time searching scientifically for the laws of fatigue before setting its standard of intensity of work.

The rest pause was important. A break in the work would seem to shed its influence all round; it caused a bracing excitement that avoided accidents beforehand and brought on after it a new lease of working capacity. More important than the length of working day seemed periods of work.

"Give the children of the lowest class their rights, whether the parents were deserving or not," urged Sir William Mather, amid cheers, in the Educational Science Section. If necessary, a "save the children" tax should be levied. No provision was yet made to continue the elementary school through the period of adolescence, and consequently public expenditure on education was largely wasted.

The unhappy lot of thousands of young children told heavily against the nation's progress, he maintained. An enlightened system of education would in the course of years render the relations between employers and employed free from the troubles that had recently been disturbing them.

CHILDREN'S WAR HUMOUR.

The following war essays by children were read at the British Association.

Girl, aged 11: "The origin of the war was this. When the German Emperor was at Windsor he insulted Queen Victoria, and so King Edward smacked him round the face. The German Emperor said, 'I'll be avenged.' Hence the war."

Boy, aged 12: "The advantage of the war is that men have learned to knit."

Another boy wrote: "The main disadvantage of the war is that girls must remain old maids because there will not be any men left."

AT THE FRONT IN THE ALPS.

REMARKABLE ITALIAN GUNNERY.

WINTER PROSPECTS.

The pressure upon the eastern side of the Trentino continues, and last week the Italian troops succeeded in making considerable headway in the Val Sugana, while important positions were won and consolidated to the east and north-east of Rovereto, wrote the special correspondent of "The times" from the Cadore front on September 3. In the Val Sugana the Austrians were driven from Borgo and the Italians have pushed westward on the slopes to the north. The town of Borgo itself is not occupied except by patrols, as it lies directly under the fire of the Austrian positions on Penarotta, the mountain which rises to the north of Levico.

Farther west an advance was made, in the face of determined opposition, against the strongly fortified lines in the Lavarone district. The fighting was very stiff here and the Italian troops displayed great bravery and resolution in their attack upon the enemy's entrenchments. The movement to the east of Rovereto was equally successful and the Austrian lines on Monte Maronia, to the north of Monte Maggio, were taken by storm. Every attempt was made to shell the Italians out of the positions they had won, which came under the fire of the formidable group of forts on the Folgaria plateau, but they hung on tenaciously in spite of considerable losses, and their occupation is now secure. The Italians should be able to direct an effective fire upon the Folgaria forts, which are perhaps the chief obstacle to an advance upon Rovereto.

Every day passed in the mountains makes clearer the great difficulties with which the Italians have to contend. Three days among the Dolomites have told the same story as the time spent among the mountains farther west. At a casual glance it would seem as though the huge masses of rock that fill the landscape barred an advance on either side; and in a sense this is true. No offensive on a large scale seems possible in these districts.

THE MOUNTAIN BARRIER.

But an examination of the country compels an admiration for the Austrians who studied the frontier line imposed upon Italy in 1866. Wherever a passage between the rocky barriers is possible a wedge is thrust forward into Italian territory, a wedge of lower mountain that dominates the valley ascending from the south. A typical instance is the Colle di Santa Lucia, the wooded hill that commands the Upper Cordevole Valley. It is Italian now, and so is the whole range of which it formed the lowest spur, the range that climbs through wood and past bare mountain ridge till it culminates in the dizzy cliffs of Nuvolau and Averau and the Cinque Torri, and looks across the Falzarego Pass to the devilish peaks to Tofana. The whole range is Italian now, thanks to the swift and arduous labours of the Italian Army, and here, as in many another place, the first Austrian gate is forced.

The Austrians have been driven slowly back, and when they leave a town or village they avenge their retreat by burning or bombarding it with incendiary shells. San Martino di Castrozza is a blackened ruin. The big hotels that sheltered so many tourists are empty frames. Two days ago, looking down upon the Val Livinallongo the same sight presented itself. Pieve (Buchenstein) was burned to the bare walls. The hospital, which stands well outside the village, had not escaped the anger of the Austrians. There were no Italian troops in the place, and when the village was shelled and began to burn the old men and the women and childen took refuge in the hospital. For a few days they were safe, but the bombardment began again, this time directed full upon the hospital, and when the wretched people endeavoured to escape to the Italian lines they were followed by shrapnel. All round upon the hill sides, and in the valley, the little hamlets have met the same fate. German methods have been whole-heartedly adopted. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that the "Pickelhaube" is becoming more in evidence.

STEP BY STEP.

The Austrians are being pushed slowly back, but many barriers remain. As these are reached the ground has to be won yard by yard almost foot by foot, as in Flanders. But here it is as though Flanders were tilted to an impossible angle, riven by gullies and scarred by rocks. On the barren mountain slope of the Col di Lana the Austrian and Italian trenches are plainly visible from the observation posts on the other side of the valley. The Italians have fought their way up step by step till their foremost trench is within 100 yards of the Austrians, and it was here that we saw some beautifully accurate artillery work. The guns were raining common shell and shrapnel upon the Austrian lines and the rapidity of fire and the "pattern" secured were alike remarkable. Some day this artillery work will be followed by a rush, and one more Austrian trench will have gone. Meanwhile an assault looks impracticable, until the eye is carried farther down, and it is seen that steeper places have already been surmounted.

There is no rifle fire, except a little sniping by picked shots. Here, as elsewhere, the bayonet and the hand-grenades have become the chief weapons of the infantrymen. The positions of the Austrians have enabled them to adopt a third, in the shape of a sort of vessel containing inflammable liquid, which they roll down upon the Italian trenches. It is a bitter and cruel fight.

THE AUSTRIAN ADVANTAGES.

The Italians have a great advantage in numbers; the Austrians have still all the advantages of position, for a defensive warfare. If the matter is to come any nearer a settlement here before winter closes down, it will be through the superiority of the Italian artillery, which may clear a way for the brave and hardy infantrymen who face so cheerfully the labours and dangers of this arduous warfare. The Austrians seem to have plenty of guns and plenty of ammunition. Next to Germany, and, doubtless, urged on by Germany, Austria has given greater evidence of preparation for war than any other of the Powers. But the superiority of the Italian artillery is not in question. The Italians have better guns and they shoot better, and they have developed a marvellous faculty for hoisting artillery into apparently inaccessible places. Names cannot be given, but if those who knew the Dolomite country in peaceful times could hear from what ridges the Italian guns are sounding to-day they would share the admiration felt by all who are permitted to see the great work that is being done.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION UNDER GAMBLING ACT

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

BABILAL BALVANT v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. Jivanlal P. Lakhia, Honorary First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The present applicant and twenty-three others were charged with having committed an offence under section 5 of the Bombay Gambling Act (Bom. Act IV of 1887), viz., gaming in a common gaming house; also the first six accused were charged with keeping a gaming house under section 4 of the Act.

On the 22nd February, 1915, at about 6-30 or 7 p.m., under the authority of a warrant granted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Ahmedabad, the complainant, Police Sub-Inspector Prasankumar N. Divatia with his subordinate policemen raided the place in question and finding that the game was carried on with dice seized all the accused who were present there.

The case for the prosecution was that out of the twenty-four accused the first six were the keepers of the place in which gaming was carried on with dice for their profit or gain; and the rest of the accused had assembled there to game in a common gaming house. All the accused were arrested by the police from the common gaming house, which was a shed erected outside the Kalupur Gate at Ahmedabad.

The first six accused pleaded not guilty and stated that they in order to start a shooting gallery were making preliminary arrangements; that while doing so, they were arrested by the police. No game was commenced at all, and the cloth which was marked with figures was kept there in connection with the shooting gallery. The air gun was kept in connection with the shooting gallery. The dice before the Court did not belong to them.

The remaining other accused put in different defences. The defence of the present applicant was that he was arrested on the road while going home; he was not arrested in the shed.

APPROVERS' STATEMENTS.

Accused Nos. 11 and 24 were approvers and had been examined as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. Both pleaded guilty. The accused No. 11 stated that he was one of the gamblers, gaming on the numbered cloth with dice. Others were gaming with dice also. The accused No. 24 stated that he went into the shed in which gambling was taking place. He saw persons placing money on the figures. He also placed 4 annas twice on figure 6 and lost them.

The First Class Magistrate, out of the first six accused found three accused guilty of the offences charged, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 25. He held that there was sufficient evidence against them. They have failed totally to prove that no game was being played on the shooting gallery. It was kept there for a false show to cheat the public. The present applicant with eight others were convicted and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 10 under section 5 of the Gambling Act. The approvers Nos. 11 and 24 were set free under section 10 of the said Act. The remaining seven accused were acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.

In his finding the Magistrate had observed that there was every probability of arresting innocent persons who were sightseers and standing by the place close to the "otta," because the place was not sufficient to hold 24 accused, 14 policemen and 4 "panchs," i.e., nearly 42 persons in it.

It was contended that the Magistrate erred in examining accused Nos. 11 and 24 as witnesses and relying on their testimony against the others, although they were persons who were jointly tried along with the other accused. The Magistrate was wrong in supposing that section 10 of the Act justified the proceeding adopted by him.

Their Lordships acquitted the accused and ordered the fine if paid to be refunded, as there was every probability of arresting innocent persons who were mere sightseers.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

COMMISSION AGENTS' CLAIM.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

MEGHJI VALLABHDAS *v.* MESSRS. J. A. BEGBIE & Co.

This was an appeal filed by the defendant against the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The plaintiffs in this suit, who were general merchants and commission agents in London, Bombay and elsewhere, had for a long time been doing business with the defendant with whom they entered into certain contracts which, they alleged, were contracts for the sale and purchase of goods. The contracts were entered into on printed forms, the plaintiffs being buyers in some cases and sellers in others. The plaintiffs stated that on a balance of account a sum of Rs. 6,000 and odd was due to them, which the defendant refused to pay.

The main defence was that in all transactions between the parties the plaintiffs acted as commission agents for and on behalf of the defendant and if account were taken on that footing a sum of Rs. 20,000 and odd would be found due to the defendant. This sum the defendant counter-claimed and further contended that even if any sum was found due to the plaintiffs on the taking of agency accounts, the defendants would not be entitled to the same as they had made secret profits as agents which they were not justified in doing, and for the same reason would be disentitled to their commission.

The dealings began in 1909 when the form of the contract used by the plaintiffs was different to that employed for contracts in suit. Formerly the contract began: "We beg to confirm sale to you" and the counterpart was: "We beg to confirm purchase from you." In consequence of certain contentions being raised by the defendant as regards the meaning of these words the form of contract was changed the first part beginning: "We hereby sell to you" and the counter-part: "We hereby buy from you as principals."

Among the other items in the contract, there was one by which the seller (the defendant) was to give the plaintiffs 1 per cent. commission.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod held that the terms of contract were clear and unambiguous and the contracts were clearly those of purchase and sale as contended for the plaintiff and not between principal and agent, as was averred by the defendant. His Lordship refused evidence either oral or documentary, to be given to show that these were agency contracts holding that such evidence was inadmissible in face of the absolutely clear language used in the contracts themselves.

Referring to the commission item his Lordship said that on that an argument was founded that plaintiffs were merely agents of the defendant. But his Lordship was quite certain that the defendant perfectly knew the terms of the business and the nature of the business transacted by the plaintiffs and knew that 1 per cent. commission was credited to the plaintiffs' account as profit made by the Bombay branch of the plaintiffs' firm in the transaction.

His Lordship held that the contracts were contracts for purchase and sale between principals and directed a reference to the Commissioner to take an account of the dealings in the plaint referred to on the basis of the price fixed in the respective contracts. The defendant to pay the plaintiffs' costs.

Against this judgment the defendant appealed.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the respondents.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTIONS.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the appellant, urged that Mr. Justice Macleod had erred in not allowing the defendant to show by evidence of the acts and conduct of the parties and by their own documents that the relationship between the parties was that of principal and agent and not that of buyer and seller. The salesman of the plaintiffs had given evidence that the plaintiffs were principals and not agents; and the defendant was entitled to throw discredit on that witness by showing from his own letters that this was not so. Mr. Kanga asked the Court to look into surrounding circumstances, letters and documents to see what the real relationship was.

The Chief Justice: How is it relevant under section 92?

Mr. Kanga: Under that section I cannot give evidence of any oral agreement or statement, but evidence of acts and conduct of the parties and documents cannot be rejected.

His Lordship referred to section 91 of the Evidence Act and said that under that section the defendant could not give any evidence of contracts, except the contracts themselves.

Mr. Kanga: But under section 92 I can vary the terms of a contract; only I cannot give evidence of oral agreements, but here I want to give evidence of documents.

Sir Dinshaw Davar: Is there any authority for saying that if a contract is in clear, unambiguous and plain terms, as it is here—you can give evidence to show that it is not what it purports to be?

Mr. Kanga: I am entitled, my Lord, to go into surrounding circumstances to show whether the contract is ambiguous or not.

Mr. Kanga cited 28 Cal. 256.

The Chief Justice: The Calcutta Courts have taken a different view from our Courts on this point.

Mr. Weldon, for the respondents, was not called upon.

Their Lordships confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court with costs.

REAR-ADMIRAL VAUGHAN-LEE.

Reproduced from the "Sketch."

The new head of the Royal Naval Service

SHORT CAUSES.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MOTILAL TRIBHOVANDAS SATTAVALA v. BALLABHDAS GOPALDAS.

This was a suit to enforce specific performance of an agreement to lease a shop in the Lukmidas Cloth Market.

Mr Davar for the defendant stated that they admitted the agreement. They, however, had taken the shop to carry on a certain partnership business; that partnership had been dissolved and the plaintiff had no business to carry on in the shop. One of the terms of the lease was that the defendant was to keep the shop open and carry on business there and another term was that the defendant was not to sub-let. Under the circumstances he submitted that it was not a case for specific performance and the defendant was willing to pay reasonable damages.

Mr. Taraporewalla stated that the plaintiff was willing to allow the defendant to sublet the shop, subject to plaintiff approving of the tenant.

After some discussion the parties came to terms and plaintiff's suit was, by consent, dismissed.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the defendants: Tyabji Dahyabhai & Co.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY LENT.

KHIMCHAND HARAKCHAND v. PARIKH VOMABHAI RAMCHAND.

This was a suit to recover monies lent from Samvat 1908. The plaintiff acted as the banker of the defendant, who was a commission agent, the amounts lent to the defendant being entered from time to time in a Samadaskat book. The dealings between the parties stopped in October 1914 when accounts were made up and a sum of Rs. 2,575 was found due from the defendant to the plaintiff and was acknowledged by the defendant.

Mr. H. M. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Jehangir Mehta and Somjee.

CLAIM FOR ARREAS OF SALARY.

MICHAEL FRANCIS BAPTISTA v. THE STEEL EQUIPMENT CO.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,220 being arrears of salary alleged to be due to the plaintiff and two sums of Rs. 530 and Rs. 450 lent to the defendants on promissory notes on the 3rd January, 1915.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant firm on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. In February, 1915, the affairs of the defendants were in a bad way and a crisis being expected notice of dismissal was given to all the employees. The plaintiff alleged that although notice was given to him he was told by Mr. Kapadia, a partner in the defendant firm, that his services would continue to be required by them and that the plaintiff would not be worse off as regards his pay. Thereafter Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., the Mortgagees of the defendant firm, went into possession and the affairs of the defendants were at present being wound up by them. The plaintiff alleged that he had served the defendants upto August 1915 writing up all the accounts and attending to various suits filed against the defendants in the Small Causes Court. The defendants admitted the plaintiff's claim on the promissory notes but denied liability in respect of the salary alleging that the plaintiff had been discharged by the notice given in February 1915 and had not been subsequently re-employed by them and only Rs. 655 were due to him as his salary.

The plaintiff and Mr. Clegg a partner in the defendant firm gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,250 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: G. H. Dalal.

Solicitors for the defendants: Wadia, Gandhy & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1915.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

Applications for discharge under section 35.

14-14—Daji Tukaram Doke and Babaji alias Babaji Tukaram Doke v. Sardarmal Vunna and ors. Crs No 1 D. J. Mantri Adjourned from 23-6-15.

468-13—Alibhai Ahmed Khoja, Nurmahomed Ahmed Khoja, Karmally Dewraj Khoja and Nazerally Dewraj Khoja v. Jamalbhai Ebrahim and Co Crs No. 2; The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd. Jehangir M and S Adjourned from 30-6-15.

506-15—Gajanan Parashram Purandare and Govind Parashram Purandare v. Nilkant Vithal Purandare and ors Crs No 1 D J Mantre Adjourned from 18-8-15.

367-14—N C Dalal Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. The Indian Specie Bank by its Official Liquidator Crs No 8 B Little and Co.
The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. Crs No 7 Crawford B and Co.
Messrs Gordhandas Khatao, Crs No 63 Payne and Co.

406-15—Habib Ruttonsy Khoja v. Karim Abdulla and Co Crs No 8 Manek D and Co.

For Hearing of Notice Under Section 104.

585-13—Edgelow G W and Co Naginchand Javerchand Sha v. The Official Assignee Little and Co Part Heard from 22-9-15.

479-14—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v. Coorji Gopalji, a firm Crs. No 19 Bhimji and Co

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. W. Charles Lewis, lately special-duty Inspector on the G. I. P. Railway, charged Manek Rao, a typist in the Goods Superintendent's office at Wari Bunder, and Vithal Ramji, a clerk in the same office, with defamation.

Messrs. Godinho, De Souza, and De Cruz appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, defended the first, and Messrs. Saher and Sohrab Banaji, barristers, defended the second accused.

The Magistrate, discharging the accused, said he did not believe the story of the complainant. The two accused had corroborated each other's stories in their statements, which were also corroborated by the statements they had made before the Board of enquiry appointed by the Railway Company. He did not see why the second accused should tell a tissue of falsehoods against the complainant. He did not consider it necessary to frame a charge against the accused, who were discharged.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sub-Inspector S. Nowroji charged one Ramchandra Mahadoo, an old offender, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 4 from the coat pocket of one Dhondoo Sakharam while he was purchasing a ticket at the Chinchpokli Station on the night of the 2nd instant.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER OF NEW BORN CHILD.

TRIAL AT THANA SESSIONS.

In this case one Manikbai Parmeshwar aged 30, a milk woman of Bandora, was charged before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, with committing murder by intentionally causing death of her newly born and living male child, an offence punishable under section 302 I. P. C.

After taking *prima facie* evidence, Mr. Dabholkar committed the case to the Court of Mr. Dixit, Sessions Judge at Thana.

The facts are briefly these:—

On the 4th August, 1915, the Police Sub-Inspector at Bandora received information that a dead child wrapped up in cloth was floating into a well in the compound of St. Peter's church at Bandora. The child was taken out and an inquest was held on the same. It was found by *post mortem* examination that death was due to strangulation. The Police after inquiry arrested the accused on the 13th August, 1915.

The accused first made a confession before the Magistrate, but she retracted it in the Sessions Court. She said that it was got out of her by the Police by ill-treating her.

The case was tried before the Sessions Judge and a jury. The jury gave an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and the Judge acquitted the accused.

Mr. Keki M Karbhari instructed by Mr. W. A. Rege appeared for the accused.

Mr. Vaidya, Assistant Government Prosecutor, represented the Crown.

THE GRETNA ACCIDENT.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON SIGNALMEN.

(Later than the Mail.)

The trial of Meakin and Tinsley (signalmen) and Hutchinson (fireman) on the Caledonian Railway on a charge of culpable homicide in connection with the Gretna Green disaster was heard at Edinburgh on Sept. 15.

The jury were ten minutes considering the verdict. They unanimously found Meakin and Tinsley guilty, and they acquitted Hutchinson.

Accused stood with bowed heads, and were much distressed as the sentence was passed. The Lord Justice General said he did not wish to say anything to embitter their terrible remorse. He saw room for drawing a distinction between the cases, and he would pass sentence of 18 months' imprisonment on Meakin and three years' penal servitude on Tinsley.

Wednesday's proceedings opened with the closing evidence for the prosecution, after which the Lord Advocate, addressing the jury, contended that Meakin had been guilty of two fatal omissions. It was imperative, when a train was standing on the main line, as in this case, that he should have used the lever collar and that he should have given the blocking-back signal to the man at the Kirkpatrick box, who had no knowledge whatever that an obstruction was on the line. He did neither. It was his duty to have done it, as he was the man who put the train on to the up line, and the duty was upon him to complete the operation.

AMAZING LAPSE OF MEMORY.

In regard to Tinsley, all he said was that he forgot. "But," proceeded counsel, "was not that a most amazing lapse of memory? Forgot about the existence of a train by which a few moments before he himself had travelled? About a train which, if he had looked out of the window he would have been in front of him? That was a gross breach of duty and an act contrary to all prudence and ordinary common sense. Was Tinsley attending to his own business when this horrible catastrophe occurred? I think you will seek and find the origin of the whole disaster in a clandestine arrangement between the two signalmen involved in Tinsley arriving at the box late and in the endeavour to prevent that coming to the knowledge of his superiors. I think you will agree that it is intolerable that these lives, invaluable to their country, should be imperilled and sacrificed in order that a signalman may spend half an hour more between the sheets in the morning."

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Sandeman, in defence, said it was a question whether the Crown had proved that it was Meakin's duty to have put on the lever collar. It was also not proved that it was incumbent upon him to have dealt with the blocking-back signal. As to Tinsley, counsel said it was well known that there were curious lapses of memory. Tinsley had simply forgotten all about the local train on the mainline. There was a temporary defect in his memory which had serious consequences, but that was not criminal negligence. It was also a misfortune for him that there was no collar upon the lever, and that he found the indicator showing the line clear. If Meakin was responsible for these signals being wrong the jury could not make Tinsley responsible. "It was either a loss of memory or deliberate murder," remarked Mr. Sandeman. "I say it was loss of memory, pure and simple, and you cannot make that a criminal offence."

The judge, in the course of his summing-up, said the arrangement between Tinsley and Meakin was a gross breach of regulations, and it was carried out in a surreptitious and clandestine manner. "I suppose," he added, "nothing would have happened if these two men had not made up their minds to deceive their superior officer. But while all these things were happening one signalman was reading a newspaper and the other was posting up his entries in his book."

The jury, having found both prisoners guilty, Mr. Sandeman appealed for leniency. The two men, he said, had had nervous breakdowns, and had scarcely slept for months.

His lordship then passed sentence as described above.

BRITAIN AS A MILITARY POWER.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE FUTURE

Writing from Paris on Sept. 10. "The Times" correspondent says:—

The Trades Union Congress is regarded here with satisfaction as showing that the old state of ignorance among the British masses as to the issue at stake and the conditions of the struggle has in large part disappeared. Commenting upon the attitude of trade unionists towards compulsory service, the "Temps" to-night says that the distrust among various classes in England of the principle of obligatory service is a question of national temperament, and that obligatory service will never be introduced unless it is imperatively demanded by circumstances.

After pointing out that the British Army's intervention in the Continental struggle has profoundly modified the general position of the world, the "Temps" says:—

Great Britain will no longer be able to remain content with being a great naval Power. She must in future be capable of real military effort if she wishes to maintain her *role* with success. Present events prove this, and while it is true that British patriotism has allowed Lord Kitchener to create in less than a year armies which worthily take their place in the total Allied forces, it is not proved that this system will enable our neighbours and friends to meet all eventualities at all times.

SHOW
AT WHITE
DURING THIS WEEK
S ARC WIND

WHITEAWAY'S FIRST SEASON'S SHOW

EVERY ONE OF OUR IMMENSE WINDOWS REFLECTS THE SEASON'S STYLES.

A STRIKING COLOUR NOTE

IS THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE EXHIBITION

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE EFFECTS CREATE A CHARM AND DISTINCTION.

EVERY DEPARTMENT is REPRESENTED

IN THIS GREAT EVENT.

THERE IS A HUGE WINDOW DEVOTED TO THE CLOTHING NEEDS OF MEN IN KHAKI.

WHILE A UNIQUE SHOW OF TIES AND SHIRTS IN A BOLD COLOUR SCHEME WILL APPEAL TO ALL MEN.

AN EXHIBITION OF MODEL MILLINERY AND MODEL GOWNS OCCUPIES 3 IMMENSE WINDOWS AND A STUDY OF THIS WILL GIVE AN INDICATION OF THE CORRECT FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

THE ARCADE IS A COOL PROMENADE BY DAY. AND A BLAZE OF LIGHT AND LIFE TILL 8 p. m. AT NIGHT.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

hen SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

nted by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright
or with "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," ickey, of "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

The Perils of Pauline

NOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS. Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his neveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if simething shiuld happen ti her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

In Pauline's latest adventure she casts her lot with smugglers under the domination of the plotters. The instalment that follows deals with the plot.

Continued from Monday.

CHAPTER XX.

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To Harry the few moments' tunnel trip seemed interminable. In the intensity of his haste, the listless calm of the other passengers vexed him. Their peaceful workaday purposes appeared in vindictive contrast to his own mad mission. With the vision of Pauline's peril before his eyes, the inaction of sitting still, even in the rushing train, was unendurable. He got up and strode through the cars to the far front, where, standing beside the motorman's cage, he looked out upon the tingling rails.

The speed was more impressive here and the wind of their motion, dampened by the seep of the river above, cooled a little the fever in him. His mind sought to fathom the mystery of the new danger. He blamed himself for it. His careless bantering promise to find her an adventure had doubtless turned Pauline's head. Impatient, she had set out in the storm—perhaps in search of the smugglers that his light words had pictured to her.

And yet Pauline had seldom plunged alone into trouble. The glimpse he had caught of Owen's hovering form in the hallway the day before returned suddenly to his mental sight. He wondered what the secretary had heard, what the secretary had done.

He sprang up the steps of the subway station exultant as a prisoner set free. The machine was waiting for him and he took the wheel with a wave of his hand to the driver from the garage.

"I shan't need you," he said, although he knew that he would. He had no heart to lead others into the dangers that seemed to dog the footsteps of Pauline.

As the car shot away under his hand he exulted to be alone, to be free to dare anything, everything, without reckoning. He had nothing to guide him save the one word in the unfinished telephone message—"Bay-port." A prisoner in Bayport! It seemed almost incredible—but the incredible had been too often accomplished by the mysterious enemies of Pauline, and he himself had too often been ensnared in its subtle meshes to let it be belittled. He took to the shore highways watchfully.

In the rain-softened road were ruts of a heavily loaded automobile—ruts freshly made since the rain. He saw them first on the near outskirts of Brooklyn. He lost them in the hamlets and picked them up again always on the main highway, along Great South Bay.

The towns lay dull and still under the gray skies, their citizens close housed against the rising gale that cut sharp into the face of the lonely driver and made him shiver in his thin mackintosh.

But Harry halted and questioned the few persons whom he met. One of them, a farm driver, had seen the passing of a big machine filled with fishermen. No, there was not a woman in the machine, he was sure. They were all dressed alike in oilskins—new oilskins. He "couldn't make out whuther they wuz in a sea-goin' auto or wuz fishin' on land."

Three miles beyond Bayport he met a band of small boys plodding through the miry road. They had seen an automobile standing in front of the old McGillock roadhouse a mile back. There were a lot of men in oilskins standing around it. Nobody lived at McGillock's, the boys knew, but when they stopped to see what the men were doing one of the men had picked up a club and run after them, swearing.

Harry pressed the car forward eagerly. The roar of the waves and the wind drowned the loud gratitude of the youngsters scrambling for the coins he tossed to them.

The growing tumult of the storm was in a way cheering to him. It would be foolhardy to launch a small boat on the bay and no large one could be brought near enough to take anyone aboard. Harry reckoned that it was the fear of the storm that had driven the mysterious seamen to place Pauline in hiding; that they intended to conceal her either until the wind should abate or until night should shroud their operations.

His mind was so intent upon his surmises that he would have driven straight past the roadhouse without seeing it if it had not been for his fixed watch upon the wheel ruts in the road.

He saw the tracks swerve in toward the landward side of the highway and, instantly looking up, he viewed, with mingled satisfaction and alarm, the grim gray skeleton of the roadhouse. He clamped the machine to a quick stop and leaped out.

He saw that the car which he pursued had been driven on, but he was certain that it had stopped because of the footprints of heavy boots in the road sand and on the path leading to the building.

He loosened in its holster the revolver which he had carried for months and was preparing to venture into the deserted house when a fleck of white in the muddy road caught his eye.

In an instant he held in his hand a tiny white handkerchief of finest lien. He started to shake the grit from it but stopped as he felt something hard in its folds. One glance at the object turned his footsteps back to his machine. He knew now not only that the handkerchief was Pauline's but also that there was no need to examine the house. He sprang to the seat and drove on at full speed. For an instant to his lips he pressed the little handkerchief, sweet with the soft perfume that he loved, sacred with its revealing token.

The road was desperately heavy and Harry saw with chagrin that the machine was wavering under the strain. A half mile on from the roadhouse it came to a dead stop. With a groan Harry got down and stared dejectedly around him. There was no need to look at the engine. He knew well enough what was the matter—matter enough to require two hours' work of repair.

Harry had no two hours to spare from the business in hand. He would follow on foot and take the chance of failure rather than the risk of delay. He had strode, or rather waded, only a few hundred yards up the beach when he came upon a skiff, drawn high away from the tide, but seemingly abandoned by its owner.

Along its seats lay an old mutton-leg mast and sail, which could be used on the water in a mild breeze.

Harry paused beside the craft for a moment. Then, with a sudden inspiration, he caught up the mast and tested the dingy sail.

"Why not?" he answered his own doubts. "It won't hurt to try." And he hurried back to the car, carrying the sail.

It took but a minute to lift off the cap and step the mast into the hole in the radiator, but a little longer to unfurl the sail and trim the sheet to a bracket in the back of the machine. And the strangest craft that ever sailed on land or sea rode on before the wind at a lively speed.

* * *

Pauline had a sense of triumph even in her new predicament. The child-like candor of the bandits in voicing their chagrin nerved her anew. As the big car took up its plowing flight along the beach, she sat between Perry and another of the men named Griffin, and listened quite calmly to their calm discussion of her fate. They had thrown off their masks of silence, and from desperadoes they had changed to craven fugitives.

"Kill her—I would," said Griffin, in a whimper that contrasted strangely with the grim meaning of his words. "It's the only way I ever seen to keep 'em still. When they got ya in a hole, kill 'em—that's my rule."

"How about the coin? Do we throw up that pile because you was too big a fool to look for a telyphone in a gamblin' joint? She never said but two words anyhow. I'd lay my right arm to yer little finger she never told 'em where she wuz."

"You did, though," snarled Griffin, who was tired of being baited for his negligence.

"Me? Whadda ya mean?"

"When ya threw the telyphone acrost the room. Won't it go on buzzin' till they send somebody to fix it? An' won't this here gal's friends be alookin' fer just that sorta clew! I tell ya, if ya don't kill her, ya'll wisht ya had. Ya'll wisht it before tomorra night."

"I guess they's somebody else in this party needs killin' more'n she does," growled Perry significantly. "Anyhow, I got sense enough to collect the coin by follerin' my orders. If I killed her now, do ya think that rich devil would come acrost with anythin' at all? Not much. He'd be hustlin' around to help get us sent to the chair. An' he'd be right."

Pauline did not stir, but she held her breath in her eagerness to hear more of the strange secret. So some one actually was paying these ruffians to spirit her away. Some one had doubtless paid others who had hounded her for the last months. Harry was right in suspecting it. But who could the "rich devil" be? She listened hungrily for some further revelation. But Griffin swerved back to the problems in hand.

"Where ya goin' to put her then?" he demanded.

"For to-night in the old Copper Shoals Light. Afterward—I'll ask the boss."

"How ya goin' to keep her in that rickety windmill. They ain't been nobody in it for ten years."

"That's why she's goin' there. An' you ain't goin' to be the telyphone inspector, neither."

Griffin's answer was a helpless splutter of wrath. Pauline saw his weak frame tremble with the hate in him, and found herself watching him to prevent an attack on Perry. The sordid master of the kidnappers had assumed, selfishly, the role of her protector. For motives as selfish, if less base, she determined to fight on his side—if the need came.

Around a point of land they swung into a sheltered cove, where a small shed stood near the water's edge. In weather-worn letters on the shed was painted.

SOUTH SHORE LIFE SAVING CORPS.
Beach Apparatus No. 7.

A quarter of a mile out in the bay, among the whitecaps, rose the tower of an old wooden ligthhouse. It seemed to stand on an island, but it was high tide now and the surf was boiling over the narrow neck of sand that, at low tide, made a pathway to the light.

Not that any pathway was needed now, for the light had been long replaced by the modern steel one on the other side of the point.

The machine stopped and Perry silently helped Pauline to alight. He kept a heavy hand on her arm as he led her past the shed toward a small pier, where a dory was tied.

He stopped to look in at the window of the shed and Pauline did likewise. She saw to her surprise that the life savers had not abandoned the station entirely for a surf boat was inside and the other apparatus of their work.

Griffin voiced the question that she wanted to ask.

"Huh," he sneered. "These guys ain't quit—they're just off duty. How ya goin' to hide anybody here?"

"They've moved over by the new light. This here place don't get a new crew till next month. Can ya hunt up any more questions—or telyphones?" asked Perry.

Griffin lunged a step forward as the latter turned away, and Pauline uttered a cry of warning. Perry wheeled, but the cry had checked Griffin and he followed on toward the boat.

The water was rough, but the copper bottom of the bar gleamed reassuringly near. Pauline was puzzled by the awkwardness of the men at the oars. For the first time she noted the extreme newness of the oilskins and the peculiar sidewise poise of the sou'westers. These men—with the possible exception of Perry—were not even sailors, much less smugglers. She watched the water closely. She was glad to see the bottom gleam more faintly and disappear. A near fear had come to her and with it a new determination.

Up to now she had been certain that Harry, probably with others, was answering her message and was well on the way to Bayport. She had counted clearly on his finding the trail of the big auto along the beach. She knew well that nothing but death or hopeless injury could hold him back. All through the latter part of the ride from the roadhouse she had listened confidently for the sound of a machine behind.

But now that the trap was sprung now that she saw the desolate place where she was to be confined she was afraid. The men would return in the machine and drive on. Harry would find the life savers' station, the footprints in the sand leading to the boat. But the station was fully equipped and open. The boat was inside. He wouldn't think of there being another boat. He would go back to his automobile and follow the tracks again. He would overtake her captors, who would deny that they had ever heard of Pauline Marvin. And before he found her it would be too late.

As one of the nervous oarsmen turned to look ahead over the raging water, she fiercely tore her arm from the clasp of Perry and, standing up, hurled her whole weight against the side of the boat.

As the wale dipped deep into the water, she swung herself overboard, dragging the craft down with her hands.

Griffin and two of his comrades were screaming with fright as the craft capsized. Perry was cursing and trying to seize Pauline's wrists.

She let go and plunged under the water. Her feet touched bottom. She raised her head, saw floundering, spluttering heads about her, and started in flight to the shore.

If luck had only made Perry on the pattern of his comrades she would have actually escaped. But with a few powerful strokes the infuriated leader was at her side, and was dragging her back to the overturned boat.

"Let go, you idjuts," he bawled at his trembling aides who were clinging to the bottom of the dory. "Let go and stand on yer feet an' help right her."

He had to drag one of them free and press him down till his toes touched the comforting sand before the others could be persuaded to risk another ducking. At last he got them to lift the boat over their heads, drain it and float it again. He clambered in over the end, pulled Pauline after him and held her while the others followed.

"Now won't ya kill her?" demanded Griffin, shaking his drenched locks. "It's only self defense now. Ya gotta kill her."

"Telyphone it to yer pa," growled Perry. "Ya know as much about killin,' an' the proper time fer killin' as ya know about runnin' a boat. Never mind wringin' out yer oilskins, gent-men. Let 'em drip."

He reluctantly assigned Pauline to the protection of the others, while he manned the oars and soon had the dory's nose grating on the little beach of the lighthouse.

He leaped out and dragged it up on the sand, drew his pocketknife and cut off the long painter. Motioning to Griffin to help him, he set about tying Pauline hand and foot. A handkerchief was tied over her mouth. One of the men held open the creaking door of the old lighthouse as Perry and Griffin carried her in. They laid her on the rough board floor, slammed the door from without and bolted it. She could hear the boat grating again on the beach as they launched it. She could hear the splash of the awkward oars and the last whining word of Griffin.

"I tell ya we should a-killed her. It's on'y self-defence."

The shut door had left the lower chamber of the lighthouse dark save for the seepings of the gray day through the sprung seams of the woodwork.

Pauline's first attempt was to writhe her way along the floor to a sitting posture against the wall. This she succeeded in doing with great difficulty. The rope with which they had bound her was drawn cruelly tight, but it was old and worn in places. Pauline began a systematic attack upon it.

The attack consisted of slow, continual tugging of her limbs and the rubbing of her heads against the wall of wear upon the knotted handkerchief that gagged her. But it was two hours before she wriggled her hands free and her torn wrists were so weak that she could hardly untie the knots that held her feet.

Clutching the handkerchief from her lips, she breathed deeply and stretched her numbed limbs. She limped to the door. It was locked and too strong, even in its battered state, for her spent strength. She turned to the ricketty spiral stairs leading up to the light.

On the high turret overlooking the exhaustless sea she seemed suddenly to have leaped from the direst captivity into the completest freedom.

It was several minutes before she moved around to the landward side of the turret and looked toward the life savers' shed.

To her astonishment not only the automobile, but the boat also was gone. It was what she had feared. Harry would come and go without seeing her. He would not hear her cry across the roaring water. And yet——

She caught her breath and strained her eyes over the foamy surf. She waved her arms, and, raising her voice, she called into the deafening wind. "Harry! Harry!"

She saw him pause at the entrance to the shed and look in. Then he came on slowly, stopped, put his hand to his eyes and started out toward her.

He took off his coat as if about to plunge into the water, but seemed swiftly to change his mind. With bated breath she watched him run back to the shed, open the folding doors and tug desperately at the heavy surf boat.

Again he came down the beach and waved his hand to her, reassuringly. He evidently had a plan, but it was to take some time. Her fear now was lest the men who carried her off return and surprise him. Why had he come alone? She paced the turret of the light in restless apprehension as she watched his work.

He lifted the rubber covering from the apparatus in the shed and carried down the beach a machine like a telescope, which he planted in the sand. He went back to the shed and searched a long time. His rapid step as he emerged told her that he had found what he sought.

A sudden report like a gunshot startled her. A whizzing sound through the air over her head made her stoop instinctively. A thin line fell on the rail beside her hand. She grasped it, half suspiciously, and gazed questioningly at Harry.

He was dancing up and down and making wild motions. Pauline wondered if he was telling her to drop the thing. If so, she would not obey, for she saw that the line sagged into the water, and as she pulled upon it—ah! that was it. He was making motions of a man drawing in a rope. She began to pull rapidly, hand over hand. She realized what had happened. He had fired the life savers' beach cannon to send her a rope. Yes, he was tying a heavy rope to the thin line now.

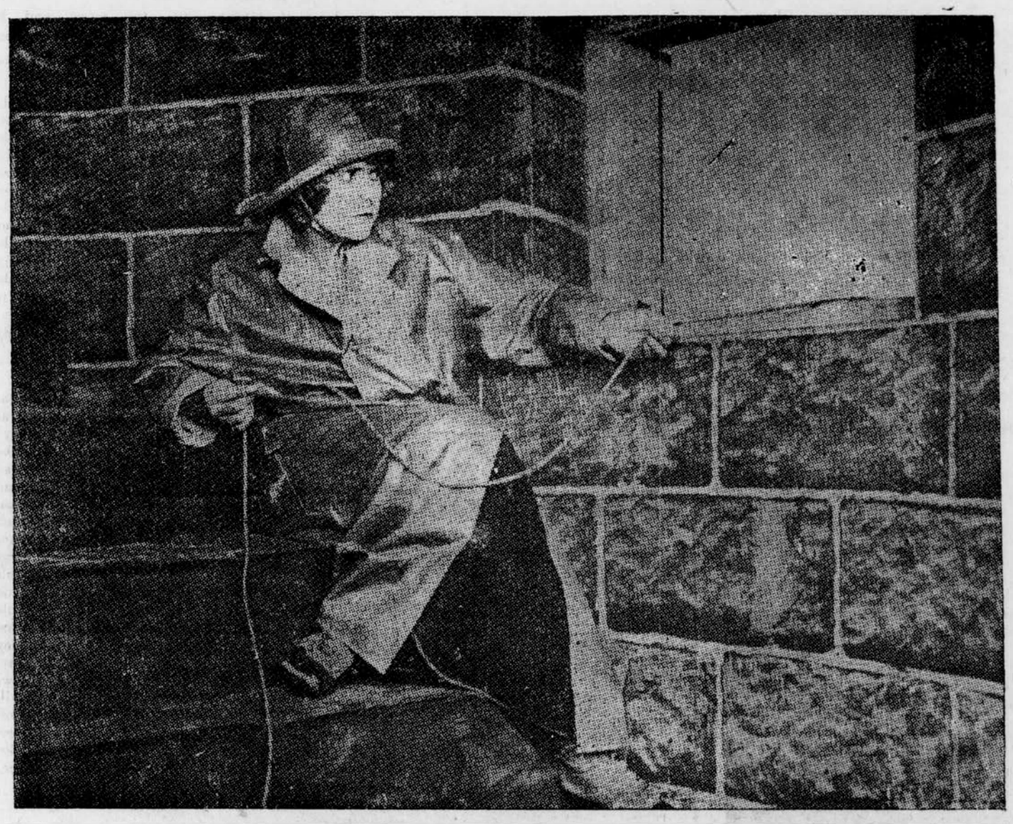
She pulled again. He stood motionless on the beach and watched until she grasped the rope and, having made it fast to a steel bar, signalled to him to send the breeched buoy.

Ten minutes later she had fastened herself in the little rope carriage and was riding close over the waves toward the shore.

As he caught her to his breast he pressed one crushing kiss upon her lips—a kiss that breathed of passion and of prayer, of mingled love and thanksgiving.

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in picture on 9th October, 1915.



Pauline, Captive in the Lighthouse, Draws in the Rescuing Rope Her Lover Harry Has Gotten to Her.
This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline," by the Famous Pathe Players.

The Smugglers Hired by Villainous Owen, Threaten Pauline With Death in the Lighthouse.
This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline," by the Famous Pathe Players.

A DISHONOURED ARMY.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN FRANCE.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. MORGAN.

(Late Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force.)

PART II.

OUTRAGES UPON WOMEN—THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BAILLEUL.

When life is held so cheap, it is not surprising that honour and property are not held more dear. Outrages upon the honour of women by German soldiers have been so frequent that it is impossible to escape the conviction that they have been condoned and indeed encouraged by German officers. As regards this matter I have made a most minute study of the German occupation of Bailleul. This place was occupied by a regiment of German Hussars in October for a period of eight days. During the whole of that period the town was delivered over to the excesses of a licentious soldiery and was left in a state of indescribable filth. There were at least thirty cases of outrages on girls and young married women, authenticated by sworn statements of witnesses and generally by medically certificates of inquiry. It is extremely probable that, owing to the natural reluctance of women to give evidence in cases of this kind, the actual number of outrages largely exceeds this. Indeed, the leading physician of the town, Dr. Bels, puts the number as high as sixty. At least five officers were guilty of such offences, and where the officers set the example the men followed. The circumstances were often of a peculiarly revolting character; daughters were outraged in the presence of their mothers, and mothers in the presence of their little children. In one case, the facts of which are proved by evidence which would satisfy any court of law, a young girl of nineteen was violated by one officer while the other held her mother by the throat and pointed a revolver, after which the two officers exchanged their respective roles. The officers and soldiers usually hunted in couples, either entering the houses under pretence of seeking billets, or forcing the doors by open violence. Frequently the victims were beaten and kicked, and invariably threatened with a loaded revolver if they resisted. The husband or father of the women and girls was usually absent on military service; if one was present he was first ordered away under some pretext; and disobedience of civilians to German orders, however improper, is always punished with instant death. In several cases little children heard the cries and struggles of their mother in the adjoining room to which she had been carried by a brutal exercise of force. No attempt was made to keep discipline, and the officers, when appealed to for protection, simply shrugged their shoulders. Horses were stabled in salons; shops and private houses were looted (there are nine hundred authenticated cases of pillage). Some civilians were shot and many others carried off into captivity. On the fate of the latter nothing is known but the worst may be suspected.

The German troops were often drunk and always insolent. But significantly enough, the bonds of discipline thus relaxed were tightened at will and hardly a single straggler was left behind.

Inquiries in other places, in the villages of Meteren, Outersteen and Nieppe for example, establish the occurrence of similar outrages upon defenceless women, accompanied by every circumstance of disgusting barbarity. No civilian dare attempt to protect his wife or daughter from outrage. To be in possession of weapons of defence is to be condemned to instant execution, and even a village constable found in possession of a revolver (which he was required to carry in the line of his office) was instantly shot at Oostoutre. Roving patrols burnt farm houses and turned the women and children out into the wintry and sodden fields with capricious cruelty and in pursuance of no intelligible military purpose.

PRIVATE PROPERTY.

As regards private property, respect for it among the German troops simply does not exist. By the universal testimony of every British officer and soldier whom I have interrogated the progress of German troops is like a plague of locusts over the land. What they cannot carry off they destroy. Furniture is thrown into the street, pictures are riddled with bullets or pierced by sword cuts, municipal registers burnt, the contents of shops scattered over the floor, drawers rifled, live stock slaughtered and the carcases left to rot in the fields. This was the spectacle which frequently confronted our troops on the advance to the Aisne and on their clearance of the German troops out of Northern France. Cases of petty larceny by German soldiers appear to be innumerable; they take whatever seizes their fancy, and leave the towns they evacuate laden like pedlars. Empty ammunition waggons were drawn up in front of private houses and filled with their contents for despatch to Germany.

I have had the reports of the local commissaires of police placed before me, and they show that in smaller villages like those of Caestre and Merris, with a population about 1500 souls or less, pillaging to the amount of 4001. and 6000l. was committed by the German troops. I speak here of every which does not affect to be anything else. But it is no uncommon thing to find extortion officially practised by the commanding officers under various more or less flimsy pretexts. One of these consists in holding a town or village up to ransom under pretence that shots had been fired at German troops. Thus at the village of Steenvis a sum of 2000l. was exacted as a fine from the Mayor at the point of a revolver. Even under this pretence, this village of 1500 inhabitants having already been pillaged to the extent of some 6000l. worth of property.

At La Gorgue, another small village, 1000l. was extorted under a threat that it were not forthcoming the village would be burnt. At Warneton, a small village, a fine of 4001. was levied. If fines were, it must be remembered, quite independent of the requisitions of supplies. As regards the latter, one of our Intelligence Officers, whose duty it has been to examine the forms of receipt given by German officers and men for such requisitions, informs me that, while the receipts for small sums of 100 francs or less bore a genuine signature, those for large sums were invariably signed 'Herr Hauptmann von Koepenick,' the simple peasant upon whom this fraud was practised being quite unaware that signature has a classical fictitiousness in Germany.

OBSERVATIONS ON A TOUR OF THE MARNE AND THE AISNE.

My investigationsen, in the company of a French Staff Officer, in the towns and villages of our line of march in that part of France which lies north-east of Paris revealed a similar spirit of pillage and wantonness. Coulommiers, a small town, was so thoroughly pillaged that no damage, so I was informed by the Maire, has been assessed at 400,000 francs, a statement which bore out the evidence previously given me by our own men as to the spectacle of wholesale looting which they encountered when they entered that town. At Bracy, an insignificant village of no military importance, I was informed by the Maire that a German officer, accompanied by a soldier, entered the communal archives and deliberately burnt the municipal registers of births and deaths—obviously an exercise of pure spite. At Choisy-au-Bac, a little village pleasantly situated on the banks of the Aisne, which I visited in company with a French Staff Officer, I found that almost every house had been burnt out. This was one of the worst examples of deliberate incendiarism that I have come across. There had been no engagement, and there was not a trace of shell-fire or of bullet marks upon the walls. Inquiries among the local gendarmerie, and such few of the homeless inhabitants as were left, pointed to the place having been set on fire by German soldiers in a spirit of pure wantonness. The German troops arrived one day in the afternoon, and an officer, after inquiring of an inhabitant, who told me the story, the name of the village, noted it down, with the remark 'Bien, nous le rotirons ce soir.' At nine o'clock of the same evening they proceeded to 'roast' it by breaking the windows of the houses and throwing into the interiors burning 'pastilles,' apparently carried for the purpose, which immediately set everything alight. The local gendarme informed us that they also sprayed (*arrose*) some of the houses with petrol to make them burn better. The humbler houses shared the fate of the more opulent, and cottage and mansion were involved in a common ruin. It seems quite clear that there was not the slightest pretext for this wanton behaviour, nor did the German allege one. They did not accuse the inhabitants of any hostile behaviour: the best proof of this is that they did not shoot any of them, except one who appears to have been shot by accident.

A visit to Senlis in the course of the same tour fully confirmed all that the French Commission has already reported as to the cruel devastation wrought by the Germans in that unhappy town. The main street was one silent quarry of required houses burnt by the hands of the German soldiers, and hardly a soul was to be seen. Even cottages and concierges' lodges had been set on fire. I have seen few sights more pitiful and none more desolate. Towns further east, such as Sermaizes, Nomeny, Gerbevillers, were razed to the ground with fire and sword and are as the Cities of the Plain.

Before I leave the subject of the treatment of private property by the German troops, I should like to draw the attention of the reader to some unpleasant facts which throw a baneful light on the temper of German officers and men. If one thing is more clearly established than another by my inquiries among the officers of our Staff and divisional commands, it is that chateaux or private houses used as the headquarters of German officers were frequently found to have been left in a state of bestial pollution, which can only be explained by gross drunkenness or filthy malice. Whichever be the explanation, the fact remains that, while to use the beds and the upholstery of private houses as a latrine is not an atrocity, it indicates a state of mind sufficiently depraved to commit one. Many of these incidents, related to me by our own officers from their own observations, are so disgusting that they are unfit for publication. They point to deliberate dilement.

The public has been shocked by the evidence, accepted by the Committee as genuine, which tells of such mutilations of women and children as only the Kurds of Asia Minor had been thought capable of perpetrating. But the Committee were fully justified in accepting it—they could not do otherwise—and they have by no means published the whole. Pathologists can best supply the explanation of these crimes. I have been told by such that it is not at all uncommon in cases of rape of sexual excess to find that the criminal, when satiated by lust, attempts to murder or mutilate his victim. This is presumably the explanation—if one can talk of explanation—of outrages which would otherwise be incredible. The Committee hint darkly at perverted sexual instinct. Cases of sodomy and of the rape of little children did undoubtedly occur on a very large scale. Some of the worst things have never been published. This not the time for mincing one's words but for plain speech. Disgusting though it is, I therefore do not hesitate to place on record an incident at Rebais related to me by the Mayor of Coulommiers in the presence of several of his fellow-townsmen with corroborative detail. A respectable woman in that town was seized by some Uhlans who intended to ravish her, but her condition made rape impossible. What followed is better described in French:

Mme. H——, cafetiere a Rebais, mise nue par une patrouille allemande, obligee de parcourir ainsi toute se maison, chassee dans la rue et, obligee de regarder les cadavres de soldats anglais, obligee allemands lui barbouillent la figure avec le sang de ses regles.

It is almost needless to say that the woman went mad. There is very strong reason to suspect that young girls were carried off to the trenches by licentious German soldiery, and there abused by hordes of savage and licentious men. People in hiding in the cellars of houses have heard the voices of women in the hands of German soldiers crying all night long until death or stupor ended their agonies. One of our officers, a subaltern in the Sappers, heard a woman's shrieks in the night coming from behind the German trenches near Richebourg l'Avoue; when we advanced in the morning and drove the Germans out a girl was found lying naked on the ground, 'pegged out' in the form of a crucifix. I need not go on with this chapter of horrors. To the end of time it will be remembered, and from one generation to another, in the plains of Flanders, in the valleys of the Vosges, and on the rolling fields of the Marne, the oral tradition of men will perpetuate this story of infamy and wrong.

I should say that in the above summary I have confined myself to the result of the inquiries I made at General Headquarters and in the area of our occupation, and have not attempted to summarise the evidence I had previously taken from the British officers and soldiers at the base, as the latter may be left to speak for itself in the depositions already published by the Committee. The object of the summary is to show how far independent inquiries on the spot go to confirm it. The testimony of our soldiers as to the reign of terror which they found prevailing on their arrival in all the places from which they drove the enemy out was amply confirmed by these subsequent and local investigations.

It will, of course, be understood that these inquiries of mine were limited in scope and can by no means claim to be exhaustive. For one thing, I was the only representative of the Home Office sent to France for this purpose; for another, I did not become attached to General Headquarters until the beginning of February, and before that time little or nothing had been done in the way of systematic inquiry by the Staff, whose officers had other and more pressing duties to perform. By that time the testimony to many grave incidents, especially in the field, had perished with those who witnessed them and they remained but a sombre memory. The hearsay evidence of these things which was sometimes all that was left made an impression on my mind as deep as it was painful, but it would have been contrary to the rules of evidence, to which I have striven to conform, for me to take notice of it.

Two things clearly emerge from this observation. One is that had there been from the beginning of the campaign a regular system of inquiry at General Headquarters into these things, *pari passu* with their occurrence, the volume of evidence, great though it is, would have been infinitely greater; the other, that, as there is only too much reason to suppose that with the growing vindictiveness of the enemy things will be worse before they are better, the case for the establishment of such a system throughout the continuance of the war is one that calls for serious consideration.

Although I have some claims to write as a jurist I have here made no attempt to pray in aid the Hague Regulations in order to frame the counts of an indictment. The Germans have broken all laws, human and divine, and not even the ancient freemasonry of arms, whose honourable traditions are almost as old as war itself, has restrained them in their brutal and licentious fury. It is useless to attempt to discriminate between the people and their rulers; an abundance of diaries of soldiers in the ranks shows that all are infected with a common spirit. That spirit is pride, not the pride of high and pure endeavour, but that pride for which the Greeks found a name in the word zbpis, the insolence which knows no pity and which feels no love. Long ago Renan warned Strauss of this canker which was eating into the German character. Pedants indoctrinated it, Generals instilled it, the Emperor preached it. The whole people were taught that war was a normal state of civilisation, that the lust of conquest and the arrogance of race were the most precious of the virtues. On this Dead Sea fruit the German people have been fed for a generation until they are rotten to the core.

(Concluded.)

BENEFITS TO JEWS.

THE EXTENSION OF THEIR RIGHTS IN RUSSIA.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons have received from M. Wischanegrauski, president of the International Commercial Bank, Petrograd, the following telegram, indicating the recognition by their Government of the loyalty of the Russian Jews:—

I now beg to inform you of the following measures taken by the Government:—

Firstly, Jews have received the permanent right to sojourn, with right to purchase real property, in all the towns of Russia, capital and imperial residential towns excepted, during the course of the war.

"Secondly, the rights of admission for Jews to Governmental scholastic institutions have been largely increased.

"These have been pointed out to me as being the principal desiderata by Jewish representatives whom I consulted here.

"Public opinion, Legislative Chambers, and Government are favourably disposed towards further extension of the rights of the Jews."

WAR AND PRIMITIVE IMPULSES.

A PSYCHOLOGIST'S VIEW.

In the Subsection of Psychology of the British Science Association on Sept. 10, there was an address by Dr. E. Jones on "War and Sublimation." In the course of war, he pointed out, and impulses in the very conception of war, there expression impulses of a kind that were apparently non-existent, or at all events latent, during peace. In war impulses in people were noticed which apparently did not exist in peace except in the criminal classes.

These impulses included such disapproved-of tendencies as cruelty, deceit, ruthless egotism, looting, and savagery of various kinds. They were part of the inherited characteristics of mankind and were readily to be detected (though their significance was then greatly underestimated) in the mental life of the infant. In the course of individual development they were replaced by other tendencies of an opposite kind, such as honesty, altruism, and horror of cruelty. It was vulgarly believed that the primitive set disappeared owing to the implantation or development of the more civilised characteristics, but investigation showed that the primitive tendencies never disappeared from existence; they only vanished from view by being repressed and buried in the unconscious mind. They exerted a far more considerable influence on consciousness than might be imagined, and might also appear in an almost naked form in dream-life when the possibility of external manifestation was excluded.

The main agent leading to the transformation of impulses was, of course, the pressure of education. The effects of this pressure comprised several distinct processes, one of which was sublimation. In contrast to sublimation were other effects of repression, which, although they might equally result in good behaviour, did so merely through exercising an external pressure, there being no change whatever in the nature of the impulses. When the external pressure was relaxed—as it officially was relaxed in time of war—there was a tendency to reversion in the direction of primitive impulses. The distinction between repression and sublimation was essential to the understanding of various social phenomena, including war.

In the course of the discussion which followed the view was advanced that the present war was not a reversion to primitive and evil impulses, because the combatants were fighting for an intellectual ideal. Dr. Jones, replying, said that it was but a partial statement of the truth to say that the combatants were fighting only for an intellectual ideal. There were other strong incentives

MENTAL DEFECTS.

Dr. Abelson read a paper on "The use of mental tests for measuring mental defect." He disagreed with the general belief that mental deficiency was a local defect and that a child who is defective in one direction can be normal, or even abnormal, in other directions. His investigations indicated that mental deficiency consisted in a general lowering of all mental functions, since it was a condition resulting from a defective supply of intellectual energy. He urged that now the Mental Deficiency Act had been passed doctors and psychologists ought to make it evident that though they heartily welcomed an Act which would probably do much towards ameliorating social conditions, they nevertheless decried the use of tests which had themselves never been adequately tested. They must emphasise the need for tests which were based upon strictly scientific principles in deciding whether the child under examination was to become a social entity or a social outcast.

In the discussion Professor Schuster, the President of the Association, remarked that every test it was possible to apply must be greatly affected by the personal element of nervousness. He was of opinion that these tests should not be left to amateurs, but test should not be left to amateurs, but should be applied by men who were enabled by experience to eliminate from their judgments the personal element of nervousness and kindred characteristics.

Some interesting notes on the family history of mentally defective children were communicated by Miss Agnes Kelley. The cases were taken without selection from the register of a special school for mentally defective children in the Haggerston district of London. Out of fifty cases, in only about half-a-dozen could the home conditions be described as good, even in comparison with the average home of the neighbourhood. In some of the worst cases-those having two or more mental defectives in the same fraternity—the total number in family was largest; the rates for deaths in infancy and still-births being correspondingly high. Insanity occurred in the family history of fifteen of the children. There was only one case of an insane parent but in eleven families insanity was found in the grandparents, eight of these being on the paternal side. Other cases of mental deficiency were found in 30 of the family histories. Tuberculosis was very prevalent, and in a large proportion of the cases the parents were such heavy drinkers that the mental defect was probably intensified. In one case no other cause than alcoholism was observed.

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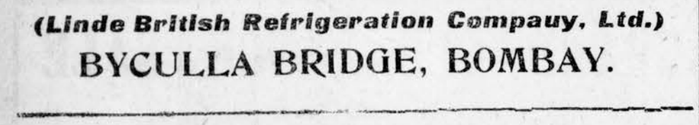

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THE NEW RUSSIA.

REFORM DEMANDS IN THE DUMA.

Recent messages will have suggested that, owing to the delay in Ministerial reorganization, the internal situation in Russia has been undergoing a process of crystallization which is incompatible with the old system of irresponsible government, and that the advent of the new order of things cannot long be postponed, says the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times," wiring on Sept. 12.

The Constitutional parties in both Houses have long deferred taking any decisive action to force an issue, because they were loyally prepared to await the decision of the Crown. On the other hand, the Tsar judged that his first duty towards the country was to initiate and, with the loyal support of the nation, to carry through the military reforms required for the successful prosecution of the war; but in regard to the internal political situation his Majesty's advisers expressed the view laid down in M. Goremykin's speech before the Duma that the reforms must be deferred to a more convenient time.

The majority in both Houses interpreted this attitude as equivalent to the postponement of action which is considered not less necessary for the successful conduct of the war than efficient Army services, the foremost among these measures being the formation of a Ministry composed of men enjoying the confidence of the nation.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESSIVE BLOC.

The appointment of General Polivanoff to the War Office had been hailed as a concession to public demands, but when days and weeks passed without the expected reorganization of the whole Government the various Constitutional parties in both Houses gradually came to the conclusion that the initiative in this matter had implicitly devolved upon them. With the exception of the extreme wings of the Duma and the few reactionaries in the Upper House, all adhered to the newly-created Parliamentary Progressive bloc, and some days ago their leaders signed a declaration insisting that a strong, firm, and active Government is alone capable of leading the country to victory, and that such a Government is possible only if it enjoyed the confidence of the nation. The Declaration insists upon the following requirements:—"Strict conformity of the Administration with the law for the removal of duality in civil and military operations, the dismissal of unworthy and incompetent administrators and the adoption of a wise and tolerant policy in internal affairs so as to remove racial, class, and religious differences."

The appearance of the Parliamentary bloc immediately altered the political situation. The Council of Ministers held several sittings to discuss the attitude of the Government. The dark forces of reaction started reports that the Government had decided to prorogue or dissolve the Duma. As a matter of fact, the Council of Ministers appointed M. Kharitonoff and a Select Committee of its members to meet the representatives of the bloc and confer together. This conference was held yesterday. The authorized version of the proceedings published in to-day's newspapers states that it in nowise partook of the character of a compromise, but was merely informative. The bloc leaders requested the Government to forward the text of their Declaration to the Sovereign, from which it may be inferred that they are prepared to maintain their position with the firmest loyalty.

After the conference of the Progressive bloc with M. Kharitonoff the Council of Ministers decided to submit the demands of the bloc to the Emperor, for which purpose M. Goremykin proceeded yesterday to the Field Headquarters.

It is rumoured that M. Goremykin will be succeeded by M. Kryzhanovsky, the author of many Reform Bills introduced by M. Stolypin, but this candidature is not favoured in Progressive circles.

LIQUID FIRE DISCOVERER.

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE DECLARATION.

The American, Charles B. Pray, who claimed to have discovered by accident the liquid fire afterwards used by the Germans, was at Clerkenwell on Sept. 11 charged with making a false declaration under the Aliens Registration Act.

Detective-Sergeant Dodd said that on September 2 he saw Pray at Knightsbridge and took him to New Scotland Yard, where he was interviewed by the Assistant-Commissioner respecting another matter. He was told that he would be put up for identification as he was believed to have stayed at the Northumberland Hotel in the name of Currah. The prisoner said, "My name is not Currah but Pray," and later, "I am the man who stayed at the Northumberland Hotel. I admit everything. I stayed at the places mentioned."

The prisoner said:—

"My object in coming here was to render service. I have been turned down. I was advised to give my birthplace as Canada. I have been drinking practically over a month. During that time I have used this name pretty freely. Eventually I realised the position I was in, and decided to acknowledge my own name, as Dodd will tell you.

"I was taken from a position which was very lucrative and of considerable responsibility. I first denied the case, but found it was doing me no good and told all the facts."

Detective-Sergeant Dodd said Pray was described by the Chief of Police at Charlestown as "A dangerous crook."

The magistrate: "You will be remanded for a week, and inquiries will be made as to your sanity."

WIRE PULLING IN GERMAN POLITICS.

CHANCELLOR AND TIRPITZ.

An informing view of the inner political position in the German capital, of the so-called Chancellor crisis, the annexation party manipulations, and the Bethmann-Tirpitz question, is communicated to the Dutch Socialist organ "Het Volk" from Berlin, and evidently, it would seem, from within the German Socialist ranks, says a correspondent at the Hague writing to the "Manchester Guardian." It speaks out about the continued restriction of the right of meeting in Berlin, the police searches, the numerous arrests, and the treatment of political prisoners, as well as the great Socialist grievance of the inadequate Government measures to counter the "unheard-of rise in the prices of foodstuffs." All that, remarks the writer, works in evoking a feeling in which it is not asked whether Bethmann is a few degrees better than Tirpitz, whether his plans in east and west look somewhat different from those of the great employers' associations, but in which the standpoint has above all to be taken that an end must come to the war, and that it can only help to this end if it is openly declared that no annexations are desired.

Speaking of what the "foreign press" has called a Chancellor crisis and of the efforts of the Pan-Germans ("the supporters of a policy of conquest that stops at nothing") since the beginning of the war to get rid of Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Berlin writer gives a curious explanation of the origin of the recent demonstration before the Imperial Chancellor's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse. The surprise it caused among those who know the soul of the Berlin people did not, he says, last long, for it soon became known that in the afternoon of August 20 handbills were distributed in the streets and in the more fashionable cafes recommending this act of homage, and mischievous tongues asserted that the paper on which this admonition was printed showed a fatal resemblance to the paper used in the State printing works. The writer goes on:—

This is certain: the good Berliners did not themselves hit on the idea of serenading and cheering Von Bethmann-Hollweg. No more, of course, did the Chancellor himself order this demonstration in his favour, but—very carefully said—there were people politically related to him who had an interest at that moment in the confidence of the nation being expressed in one or another from. . .

At the same time the rumour was spread from a certain side related to the Chancellor's department that Von Tirpitz no longer fully possessed the Imperial favour, and as the State Secretary for the Navy goes for a supporter of the extreme policy the impression was thereby produced in the minds of the opponents of annexations that it was their political duty to support Von Bethmann-Hollweg. These whispering voices were entirely without influence on the attitude of the Social Democrat party in the Reichstag, and a number of deputies, who at first were still in doubt, let themselves be brought once more to grant the credits and to refrain also from inconveniencing the representative of the Government by inquisitive questions concerning his war aim.

Yet it is now a third part of the party who will no longer take a hand in the game. . . That there is an antithesis between Bethmann-Hollweg and Tirpitz is well credited, but it is, nevertheless, known that in case of victory the former will by no means renounce all conquests, but that the difference of opinion between him and the Minister for the Navy only concerns the how and extent of the annexation. Even though deeds cannot yet be resolved on, it is desired by an energetic expression of the party principles to guard the rear. A very large part of the Socialist deputies have already reason for that in view of the feeling amongst their electors. It is difficult to say whether the mass of the people is already won for an unconditional vote against the war credits. But this much is certain—the dissatisfaction regarding the conditions obtaining is generally growing, and most people will not understand an unconditional grant.

Here the writer details the grievances before mentioned. He adds that the victories in Russia have, it is true, pushed the feeling for peace a little into the background, but the satisfaction is much reduced by the fear lest a separate peace should come about with Russia, which would have a fatal effect for the home politics of both countries. The mass of the people feels more for an agreement with the west than with the east, and this object is only to be attained by relinquishing Belgium.

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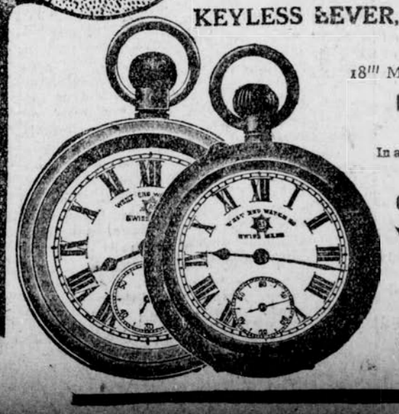

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

CLOTHES FOR THE BABY.

SOME MISTAKES AND THE MORAL OF THEM.

English babies have a reputation for being the prettiest in the world. Possibly their parents would support this view, but it is at the same time no reason why English babies should be the least well-dressed among their brothers-in-arms, observes "M. H." in the "Manchester Guardian." We are fond of talking about the simple, pretty English clothes worn by the English baby, but we are merely using phrases without very much meaning. These clothes are for the most part neither simple nor pretty. They have no standard either of taste, of fineness of quality, or of the little details which make all the difference. One of the reasons for the bad dressing of the English baby is, no doubt, the fact that it is left so very much in the hands of its nurse. Its nurse takes possession of it, and its mother for the most part, is carefully restricted to an hour after tea. Its nurse washes it, dresses it, and makes its clothes, and its clothes consequently depend chiefly upon whether its nurse has some taste or no taste.

SECURING FINE CLOTHS.

No one who considers babies' clothes from a dispassionate point of view will deny that they are too often made of uncommonly coarse material, that they are more often machine-made than hand-made, that they are deluged with lace and embroidery trimmings straight from the machine, and that they are tied up with ribbons, not because ribbons necessarily give them the finishing touch, but because it is proper for babies to be tied up with ribbons. Considering the delicacy and prettiness of French and American babies' frocks it is almost incredible that our babies should still be clothed in coarse nainsook; it is, indeed, actually difficult to get fine, simple stuffs in the shops unless they be the expensive French linen lawns at about 5s. or 6s. the yard. It is actually necessary to search for fine lawns and muslins and baptistes which are worn by the French and American baby as a matter of course. Most nurses do not know of the existence of the finer, clearer materials, and so the bad old tradition goes on, and the most charming baby is plastered with bad lace, bad embroidery, coarse beading, and buttons which are much too big.

THE BUNDLE THEORY.

The theory at the back of this lack of taste is really that, until it can run about, a baby is not very much more than a bundle, and that while it may be given pretty things, those pretty things are rather due to the indulgence of an over-fond but unwise parent than because it is really very much good to give babies pretty things on principle. There never was a greater mistake All babies are bundles if they are dressed only as bundles. Actually they are human beings from the day they are born, and are susceptible to dressing from earliest youth. Take the six months period, when the little cockatoo crest of hair begins to show and teeth begin to be objects of consideration. By this time the baby can pull itself up in the cradle and swim in the bath, and is altogether less like a little pink frog than it has been all its previous life. Six-months, as a rule, still continues to be dressed as a bundle, whereas it has limbs and a figure which can be set off to great advantage. And mothers should realise that, quite apart from sentimental reasons, there is no pleasanter work than a really pretty, simple baby's frock. It repays fine needlework as does nothing else; it admits of latent embroidery talent—only the embroidery must be really fine,—and it admits, too, of design.

IMPORTANCE OF SIMPLICITY.

The main effect of a baby's frock should be one of extreme simplicity. This is not to say that the frock is really so simple. There is, for instance, the securing of suitable material, which is not a simple business at all. This should be bought of such kind that it looks clear and fine *after* washing as well as before. The plain work must be really fine, and it repays trouble in this respect. Tucks, a little beading, perhaps—though not always,—a tiny lace edging, and a little hand embroidery constitute all the decorative elements necessary. Two very charming frocks can be made as follows. For the first, cut the little dress straight from the neck, turning up the bottom with a four-inch hem—for six-month babies this takes away from the bundle effect better than do tucks. Cut the sleeves Raglan fashion, letting the piece on the shoulder measure about two and a half to three inches. Insert the sleeves with a small beading a quarter of an inch wide, through which ribbon can be run. Gather the neck very finely and finish off with the same beading edged with a little good lace, not much more than a quarter of an inch wide. Thread ribbon through the neck-beading and through the beading which connects the sleeves with the body. This will mean a tiny bow behind and two tiny bows on the shoulders. The wrists should be finished off in the same way. To give the baby something of a shape it is a good plan to make a box-pleat under each arm, fastening it down about an inch from the armhole with a buttonholed loop. The tiny buttons should also be worked.

A MORE ELABORATE FROCK.

A rather more elaborate frock can be made by tucking the top into a sort of yoke. The following is a good arrangement of tucks:—Twenty-four of the smallest possible tucks, about an eighth of an inch apart, then half an inch space; then four tucks, then another space; four more and another space, and then twenty-four more. Down the spaces can be embroidered a wee, fairly straight spray of forget-me-nots. The tucks reach down about three inches in the middle. About an inch and a half below them the front can be gathered up and set into a six-inch gripping piece of stuff, edged with fine beading. This piece of stuff can also be embroidered with a few tiny forget-me-nots. A ribbon can be run through the band to tie round at the back. At the back twenty-six tiny tucks on either side finish a very charming frock, which depends for its success almost entirely upon the fineness and sparseness of its needlework.

GOOD NEWS FOR STOUT PEOPLE.

RAPID FAT REDUCTION WITHOUT EXERCISES OR STARVATION DIETS.

"One great objection to exercises for fat reduction," says a noted Health Scientist, "is the after exhaustion and discomfort they generally cause those who adopt this method of becoming slender. Yet superfluous fat can be rapidly and surprisingly reduced in a more simple way. Get a dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract from any chemist. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour a cupful of boiling water over them, then after they have stood for a minute strain the liquid through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Rub this lotion into the fatty parts of the body, hips, abdomen, chin, or wherever excessive fat exists, for about ten minutes night and morning by a circular movement of the hand. As the preparation is absorbed by the skin it dissolves the fat tissues underneath, at the same time tightening the loosened skin and leaving it beautifully smooth and firm."

MLLE. GINA PALERME.

Reproduced from the "Tatler."

WHO IS APPEARING AT THE PALACE.

Here is a new and hitherto unpublished portrait of this charming Anglo-French actress, who played one of the leading parts in "Bric-a-Brac," the new revue which Mr. Alfred Butt produced at the Palace Theatre in mail week. The music for this revue has been composed by Lionel Monckton and Herman Finck. Mlle. Palerme has played many important parts in London, and, apart from her talent, would be famous as one of the most beautiful and beautifully dressed women in London.

A BECOMING RESTAURANT FROCK.

Reproduced from the "Tatler."

Of black crepe ninon posed on white silk trimmed with bands of black silk with picot-stitch edge and lightened with silver. The collar and ceinture are of velvet.

GERMAN BAN ON WHITE SKIRTS.

Berlin costumiers are protesting vigorously against the new sumpturary law which forbids women to wear wide skirts owing to the waste of material, amounting in some instances to 60 or 80 per cent.

"It is absolutely untrue," says one of the leading costumiers in a letter to the "Tageblatt," "that the extra material used is 60 per cent. At most it is only 25 per cent."

He adds that a return to last year's narrow skirt would spell ruin to costumiers and to large numbers of women whose livelihood depends on a revival of the business, which has been practically dead since the war began. And he adds:

"Not even the sumtuary laws of past centuries have been able to influence fashion. It is useless to attempt it by draconic orders."

A curious feature of the protest is the argument that the wide skirt has largely been the result of the rediscovery of the advantage of pockets in women's dresses over the hand-borne receptacles of the narrow-skirt epoch.

A SEASONABLE RECIPE.

Almack's Preserve (Pear, Plum, and Apple).—Take 3lb. of preserving pears, 3lb. of plums, 3lb. of apples, and 6lb. of sugar. Core, pare, and cut the apples and pears in quarters. With a sharp knife cut the plums and remove the stones; put the stones into a saucepean with two cupfuls of water; boil forty minutes, strain, and put the liquid in a preserving pan with the sugar. When it boils put in the pieces of apple, pear, and plum and boil twenty minutes, stirring constantly. Pour into glass jars and seal. A delicious preserve.

FROM THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

The Christmas fruit season which is now beginning will be one of the most extraordinary ever known. All dried fruit is expected to be dear, while some of the familiar varieties will not reach the British market at all.

An interesting feature, says "The Times," will be the shipments next month of "British dates" from the part of Turkish Arabia now in British occupation. A few dates are received from Egypt, but the bulk of the supply comes from the Tigris and Euphrates valley, and the success of British arms in the Garden of Eden district means that large shipments will be made to this country. Supplies will also be sent direct, in British ships from Bussorah, to Australia and South Africa.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. E-22

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

WOMEN AND THE HABIT.

Cigarette smoking is spreading amongst women, and more particularly those of the well-to-do class, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." The fact is irrefutable; it is vouched by the very best authorities. Probably half the world, nay, two-thirds, have not observed the development. The remainder need no assurances on the point, being already informed, and to some extent immediately involved. While still confined to Bohemia the practice of smoking attracted very little notice, for Bohemia is prone to strange and novel recreations. But the bounds of that indefinite area have been passed, and advance made into a wider and more prosaic circle.

In the first place there is to be noticed a receding shyness in regard to the practice—light purchases, and on jungling chatelaines in whispers and in darkness, and smuggle them home in dainty, innocent-looking handbags. They make unabashed daylight purchase, and on jingling chatelaines expose their smoker's armoury—cigarette cases, match boxes, cachou phials, and so on. They have not yet risen to the felicity of smoking in the streets—at least not to an appreciable extent. That calls for a determination rarely possessed Now and again it has been noted, and a foreign nationality at once attributed to the bold exponent. Five times out of six such indulgence is shamefaced or too palpably bolstered by defiance. The stage now reached is, at the highest, public smoking under cover, and in places affording semi-retirement.

A CHANGE OF TASTE.

There is probably some exaggeration of the effect of the war on this growing habit. As the consoler, per excellence, of the depressed, it may possibly be that tobacco has been the more frequent resort of women who are deprived of the companionship of male relatives serving in his Majesty's Forces. Possibly, likewise, some have consented to initiation into the practice as a last friendly concession to those they have parted from at social gatherings. But these factors are not sufficient to explain the increased purchases of cigarettes by women. A considerable proportion of such purchases, it is testified, have been made as presents for men at the front. But, it may be suggested, ladies' cigarettes for men at the front.—how can that be? Thereupon is based a theory of delightful feminine irresponsibility. As in her choice of neckties for her male friends, so in her choice of smokes for him, woman yields to her own tastes, and sweetly ignores his. So the assumption is open that many a seasoned smoker in the trenches has been stricken aghast at receiving from well-wishing lady friends at home dainty, gold-tipped, attenuated tubes of tobacco de luxe very far from satisfying.

But here a misconception is likely to creep in. The so-called "lady's cigarette" is pursuing the path to extinction. Now that women have taken the matter boldly into their own hands they are becoming less and less diposed to tolerate inequality. The small, seductive morsel, little more than an inch long, and thin as a toothpick, which led the way to emancipation, is doomed. The other day, when a lady entered a West-end shop and asked for cigarettes for herself, such trifles were offered her. "Those," she contemptuously observed. "Silly little things! That's my size," pointing to a nobler species. That casual remark indicates the present-day tendency.

FASTIDIOUSNESS OF CHOICE.

Nor does the alluring artificial tip to the cigarette exercise its former universal domination. So long, of course, as lips resent the adhesion of the paper covering there will be demand for cork tips, gold tips, and so on; but proficiency in smoking inspires enterprise, and so we find the tip often yielding to the serviceable holder and mouthpiece, fashioned to fascinate the feminine eye. Thus again is advancement made clear, and in a direction that makers of smokers' necessaries have not been slow to appreciate, for in countless shop windows on every hand are displayed to view specialities for women smokers, fashioned for the most part with the main object of daintiness.

In their choice of cigarettes women retain, and are likely to retain, some fastidiousness. Turkish Egyptian, Virginian blends—they have all their devotees—the former perhaps the greatest number. If anything can be added to induce still greater relish, it is welcomed. For some time now a cigarette has been exceedingly popular very largely because it has a mouthpiece of rose leaf, which softly appeals to the sensitive palate. It is a rather costly smoke as the average man judges such matters, but the epicurean woman smoker with ample means flies to it as to a close friend.

How different it is with the lowlier sister whose indulgence must be regulated by small means. Very cheaply indeed may her requirements be satisfied; but there is yet wanting substantial evidence that amongst the poorer-class women smoking is growing in favour to an appreciable degree—expense is a stout barrier, though the spirit of emulation and imitation is a strong inducement to level it. The serious philosopher in such matters will, therefore, find his useful reflections limited to the development that is going on in ranges of life capable of indulgence in luxuries. There the facts are as we have stated—a decided growth of the smoking habit amongst women, and a concurrent loosening of restraint in its indulgence in public places.

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